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INFLUENCE OF HULL RESILIENCY  
ON THE RESPONSE OF SHIPBOARD EQUIPMENT  
TO SHOCK

by Lt. Arthur E. Keegan, USN  
19 May 1962

Thesis Supervisor: Prof. John R. Baylis

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INFLUENCE OF HULL RESILIENCY ON THE RESPONSE  
OF SHIPBOARD EQUIPMENT TO SHOCK

by

ARTHUR EDWIN KEEGAN, LIEUTENANT, USN  
B.S., UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY  
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at the  
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OF SHIPBOARD EQUIPMENT TO SHOCK

by

ARTHUR EDWIN KEEGAN, LIEUTENANT, USN

Submitted to the Department of Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering on 19 May 1962 in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Master of Science Degree in Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering and the Professional Degree, Naval Engineer.

ABSTRACT

Current methods of shock design and analysis rely primarily on the input of large amounts of experimental data, assembled from underwater explosion tests, to describe the shock motion inputs to their systems. The object of this investigation is to arrive at a more complete characterization of the shock motion input, a net effect representing the interaction between the water applied pressure loading, the hull structural response and the equipment - foundation response.

The model chosen is the cross section of a simple cylindrical shell with an inboard mounted simple oscillator, immersed in an acoustic medium. The input to the water-shell system is an exponentially decaying plane step wave incident normal to the cylinder longitudinal axis.

The analysis employs the use of four-pole mechanical impedance techniques and Laplace transform methods. An analytic expression is derived, which has the form of a mechanical quadrupole impedance. It relates shock wave pressure to equipment response, as a function of shell geometry and oscillator mass and natural frequency. The lack of rigor associated with the description of a distributed mass system as a point phenomenon along with other restrictive conditions, cause the expression to be better termed a "quasi-impedance".

The problem formulation and solution has limitations on both the mathematical and physical side and at this stage the results are to be regarded mainly as exploratory. The "quasi-impedance" is now capable of predicting qualitatively the effects of parameter variation on the response of simple equipments to shock wave inputs. Additional refinements of the shell model and comparison with experimental data will enable a more rigorous evaluation of quantitative effects.

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Title: Associate Professor of Naval Engineering

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**CONCLUSIONS**

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Figure 1. Schematic representation of the experimental design.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

For initial discussions which led to the subject of this investigation and for his generous availability enroute to its conclusion, the author is indebted to Commander J. R. Baylis, USN.

The author wishes to express his appreciation to Dr. R. O. Belsheim and Mr. George O'Hara, of the Naval Research Laboratory, for introduction to and stimulation of interest in the field of naval shock.

Credit

This work was done in part at the Computation Center at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts.



CONCLUSION

The initial discussion which led to the subject of this investigation was the fact that the general scientific approach to the problem of the nature of the matter is limited to the study of the properties of the matter in the state of equilibrium. The study of the properties of the matter in the state of non-equilibrium is the subject of the present investigation. The study of the properties of the matter in the state of non-equilibrium is the subject of the present investigation. The study of the properties of the matter in the state of non-equilibrium is the subject of the present investigation.

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## NOMENCLATURE

$A$	= cross-sectional area of cylindrical shell
$a$	= radius of the cylinder
$a_i, b_i$ ( $i=1, n$ )	= coefficients in system characteristic equation
$B$	= non-dimensional shock wave decay constant
$c$	= sound speed in medium
$e_{ij}$	= general notation for four-pole parameters
$E$	= Young's modulus of elasticity for shell
$F_i$	= point force per unit longitudinal length where $i$ refers to a particular component output or input point
$F_{in}$	= modal component of $F_i$
$F'_{in}$	= force per unit shell surface area
$\bar{g}_n$	= Haywood's "after flow" constant, average value
$G(s)$	= general form of transfer function
$h$	= shell thickness
$H_i$ ( $i=1, n$ )	= denominators of partial fraction expansion
$I$	= moment of inertia of shell cross section
$I_{n0}, I_n$	= incomplete and complete modified Bessel functions of the first kind of order $n$ , respectively
$I'_{n0}, I'_n$	= first derivative of the function with respect to the argument
$k$	= equivalent foundation stiffness per unit longitudinal length
$K_1$	= $2\pi a L_{eff}$



$L_{eff}$	= ratio of the longitudinal length of shell feeling the influence of the equipment reaction to the actual equipment length
$m$	= mass of shell per unit area
$m_n$	= modal or generalized masses of shell per unit area
$M_1$	= mass of equipment model
$n$	= mode number and equivalently the number of circumferential waves of mode
$P_i$	= free-field shock wave pressure
$P_r$	= radiated and diffracted wave fluid pressure
$P_{in}, P_{rn}$	= generalized or modal components of $P_i, P_r$
$P_0$	= shock wave peak pressure
$q_n, \dot{q}_n$	= generalized or modal deflection in the radial direction and its derivative with respect to time, the generalized velocity
$\bar{Q}_n$	= Laplace transform of $\dot{q}_n$
$r, \theta$	= cylindrical coordinates
$s$	= complex frequency operator
$s_i (i=1, n)$	= roots of characteristic equation
$t$	= time
$T$	= non-dimensional time = $ct/a$
$u(t)$	= step function
$U_i$	= free-field shock wave particle velocity
$U_r$	= radiated and diffracted wave fluid particle velocity





$U_{in}, U_{rn}$	= modal components of $U_i, U_r$
$V_i$	= point velocity where i refers to the particular component output or input point
$V_{in}$	= modal component of $V_i$
$V_o$	= peak velocity of quasi-impedance function
$w$	= radially inward net velocity of shell as a function of $\theta$
$\bar{x}(s), \bar{x}(t)$	= relative velocity between equipment mass and shell, in complex frequency and time domain, respectively
$Z_i$	= general notation for impedance function
$\beta$	= shock wave decay constant, $\text{sec}^{-1}$
$\Delta$	= notation for characteristic equation
$\Gamma$	= gamma function
$e_n$	= Neumann Factor; 1 for $n = 0$ ; 2 for $n > 0$
$\nu$	= Poisson's ratio
$\theta(T)$	= angle of shock wave envelopment of cylinder = $\cos^{-1} (1 - T)$
$\rho$	= mass density of medium
$\rho_s$	= mass density of shell material
$\omega_{mach}$	= circular frequency of equipment foundation model
$\sigma_n$	= non-dimensional stiffness of shell = $a \bar{\omega}_n^2 / \rho c^2$
$\omega_n$	= modal circular frequency of shell in-vacuo
$\bar{\omega}_n$	= shell stiffness in-vacuo





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= potential function of diffracted and radiated waves in fluid

General

function

= Laplace transform of the function with respect to time

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## I. INTRODUCTION

### A. Shock-Resistant Equipment Design

In recent years routine tests have been conducted by the Navy to measure the resistance of naval ships to underwater shock waves from non-contact underwater explosions. These tests have revealed that incapacitating damage to shipboard equipments has occurred at shock intensities of only a fraction of those required to produce lethal hull damage<sup>(27)</sup>. At the present time, considerable attention is being devoted by various design analysis methods to the prediction of the responses that can be expected by equipments to typical motion inputs. Because of the complicated interaction problems in the general case of a shock wave-shell-equipment interaction, shock motion inputs have been arrived at only after evaluation of vast amounts of experimental data from realistic underwater explosion tests. Rational utilization of experimental data requires correlation between test charge intensity, shock motion recorded, and shell-equipment interaction parameters, to include relative mass, on-board location, and natural frequencies. By realistic modeling of equipments for which dynamic response data from underwater explosion tests are available, it is possible to solve for the shock motion input at some reference point, i.e., inboard side of shell. A wide range of dynamic situations have to be investigated before a general set of input curves can be arrived at.

An alternate approach is to tackle the shell-shock wave interaction, making sufficient assumptions to make the problem solvable and to investigate:





- (1) the qualitative validity of the solution
- (2) possibility of the introduction of experimental information to adjust the quantitative solution.

This thesis shall investigate the feasibility of analytically describing the shock wave - hull - equipment interaction for the case of a submarine-type model. This description will take the form of an impedance. Due to non-rigorous, yet physically meaningful, assumptions, the result will be termed a quasi-impedance.

#### B. Shock Design Inputs to Several Analysis Methods.

A design input may be defined as a description of the shock forcing or motion function to the design system. Dependent on the system chosen, it could be a velocity or acceleration as a function of time at some reference point in the ship or some pressure-time description of the shock-wave itself. A summary of the design inputs to the three best-known design methods are outlined below.

##### 1. Static Shock Design Number

The most rudimentary of the methods, the input is a shock design number, dependent upon equipment size, ship type and the attack direction<sup>(42)</sup>. It is applied to the equipment weight to produce an equivalent force which the foundation and mounting should withstand. A proposed modification to the approach would modify the number by a resiliency factor based upon the ratio of equipment natural frequency to the dominant frequency of the input forcing function, as determined from peaks in the frequency spectrum of the input motion<sup>(41)</sup>.

(1) the qualitative values of the solution  
(2) possibility of the introduction of experimental  
information to which the qualitative solution  
This thesis will investigate the possibility of mathematically  
describing the shock wave - fluid - solid interaction for the  
case of a stationary-wave model. This description will take the  
form of an impedance. Due to non-rigidity, the physically meaningful  
assumptions, the results will be treated as semi-empirical.

### 2. Shock Design Factors as General Analytical Methods

A design must first be defined as a description of the  
shock forcing or motion reaction to the design system. Independent on  
the system chosen, it could be a velocity or acceleration as a  
function of time or even a force acting on the ship or some structure.  
The description of the shock-wave interaction, a summary of the design  
factors to the three best-known design methods are outlined below.

#### 1. Static Shock Design Factor

The most simplicity of the method, the input is a  
static design factor, determined from experiment data, with the use  
the static direction<sup>(1)</sup>. It is related to the equivalent weight to  
produce an equivalent force which the transducer and reacting structure  
experience. A pressure modification to the system would result  
the number by a velocity factor which gives the ratio of velocity  
relative frequency to the dominant frequency of the input motion  
function, or determined from curves in the frequency domain of the  
input motion<sup>(2)</sup>.

## 2. Normal Mode.

The normal mode approach currently describes an equivalent shock motion input (frequency domain) to a mathematical model at some inboard fixed-base reference point, i.e., for a submarine, the inboard side of the pressure hull. The fundamental description of the input is called the shock spectrum. The shock spectrum is defined as the trace of the maximum absolute response of a single degree of freedom system to the applied rigid base motion as the frequency of the oscillator is varied from  $0 - \infty$ . Its drawback as a design input for naval shock lies in the fact that it fails to account for structural interaction between the oscillator and the foundation exciting it. The spectrum provides no information with regard to time history, but rather an upper bound on the maximum value of the response as a function of frequency. Extension of the non-damped vibration absorber from classical vibrations <sup>(7)</sup> and discrete-mass laboratory experiments have led some observers <sup>(37)(38)</sup> to propose that the values of interest in a shock spectrum tend to lie in the nulls of the plot, rather than at the peaks. A fiducial envelope of the peaks is valid as an input when dynamic reaction of the driven component is unable to affect the motion of the driving component. So as to account for the interaction, the fundamental shock spectrum is modified by equipment weight, on-board location, and natural frequency. The result is termed a "design shock spectrum" and is the design input <sup>(28)</sup>. By assembling enough experimental data (equipment response) ranging over a sufficient band of equipment natural frequencies, relative mass ratios between equipment-foundation



5. General notes.

The present report summarizes the results of a study of the problem of the representation of the physical world in the human mind. The study was carried out in the form of a series of experiments, the results of which are presented in the following sections. The first section deals with the general principles of the study, the second with the methods used, the third with the results of the experiments, and the fourth with the conclusions drawn from the study. The study was carried out in the form of a series of experiments, the results of which are presented in the following sections. The first section deals with the general principles of the study, the second with the methods used, the third with the results of the experiments, and the fourth with the conclusions drawn from the study.



and hull mass, on-board location, charge (shock-wave) intensities, and ship types, design inputs can be arrived at. Each point on a design input chart requires equipment-foundation modeling and inverse normal mode solution for the forcing function required to produce the measured response. For the submarine case, a modification to this approach has been suggested which moves the reference point outside the shell and adds hull flexibility to foundation flexibility. Hull resiliency would be experimentally determined<sup>(28)(41)</sup>.

### 3. Iteration.

Essentially a numerical method, it describes the hull - foundation - equipment interaction by a non-linear two-mass system. It is solved by convergent iteration on the equations of motion. The design input is a pressure-time history of the free-water shock wave which is the forcing function on a discrete mass describing the hull "effective mass"<sup>(36)</sup>.

### C. Mechanical Impedance Approach.

Concurrent with renewed interest in the adaptation of classical dynamics to complicated structures, has been the adoption of an analytic tool from electrical engineering known as the impedance technique.

The use of impedance permits combinations of a large complicated arrangement of components to be handled as a single entity. Computational efficiency is increased because only input and output data are handled, eliminating explicit introduction of all the parameters characterizing each component "black box". Further, the parameters contained in each "black box" are a function only of that particular component and are not influenced by the component's

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It is noted by the writer that the history of the movement is not a simple one. It is a history of a people who have been oppressed and who have fought for their freedom. The writer notes that the movement is not a simple one. It is a history of a people who have been oppressed and who have fought for their freedom.

1. The first step is to identify the problem.

[illegible]

surroundings. The use of such a technique in the analysis of shock motions appears ideal in that it provides:

- (1) a flexible procedure allowing for the introduction of empirical and quasi-analytic functions describing "black box" interactions.
- (2) direct utilization of experimental data
- (3) maximum ease of evaluation of effects on the system response due to component changes, i.e., removal, alteration, replacement.

To characterize the interaction of a "black box" with its surroundings, the impedance technique uses terms such as load or driving point impedance, output impedance, and transfer impedance. A further refinement of the impedance technique formalizes these interaction impedances into two linear equations which relate the input point, 1, to the output point, 2, in terms of their four-pole parameters:

$$F_1 = e_{11} F_2 + e_{12} V_2$$

$$V_1 = e_{21} F_2 + e_{22} V_2$$

This approach is called the Four-Pole Parameter Technique and is an analytic tool in this investigation<sup>(1)(23)</sup>.

#### D. Shock Wave - Hull Interaction

Pressure wave interaction with cylindrical obstacles was investigated classically by Raleigh<sup>(10)</sup>. The problem has received revived interest in the application of the basic approach to obstacles whose thin cross sections are allowed to deform elastically.



arrangements. The use of such a technique is the analysis of shock

motions appears ideal in that it provides:

- (1) a flexible procedure allowing for the introduction of physical and quasi-physical parameters describing "black box" interactions.
- (2) direct utilization of experimental data
- (3) various tests of evaluation of effects on the system response due to component changes, i.e., removal, alteration, replacement.

To characterize the interaction of a "black box" with its

surroundings, the frequency technique uses terms such as load or driving point impedance, output impedance, and transfer impedance. A further refinement of the impedance technique involves these interaction impedances into two linear equations which relate the input point,  $I$ , to the output point,  $O$ , in terms of their four-pole parameters:

$$\begin{aligned} I_1 &= a_{11} I_2 + a_{12} V_2 \\ V_1 &= a_{21} I_2 + a_{22} V_2 \end{aligned}$$

This approach is called the four-pole parameter technique and is an analytic tool in this investigation (1)(2)

#### D. Shock Wave - Ball Interaction

Previous work has been done with cylindrical projectiles and investigated classically by Belyaev (10). The problem has received renewed interest by the application of the same concepts to obstacles where this cross section was allowed to deform elastically.



The earliest of these studies<sup>(47)</sup> used a modal analysis and retained the full, exact form of the diffracted and radiated wave. The analysis was handled by transform methods. Due to the complexity of the solution (presence of complex poles and branch points), inversion by contour integration for more than several modes was tedious. Mindlin and Bleich<sup>(18)</sup>, by introducing an approximation valid for small time, simplified the solution of<sup>(47)</sup> and presented numerical results for the first three modes of cylinder response. The simplification amounted to giving the propagation characteristics of a plane wave to the radiated and diffracted wave. Extensional effects in all modes, but the dilatational mode, were neglected. Baron<sup>(15)</sup> extended the analysis of<sup>(18)</sup> to include both inextensional and extensional effects in all modes, using the plane wave approximation. More recently, Haywood<sup>(20)</sup> has contributed a derivation allowing for a more accurate approximation to the characteristic impedance of a cylindrical wave allowing for an "after-flow" effect. The approximation reduces to that of<sup>(18)</sup> for the case where the modal "after-flow" constant reduces to zero. This treatment extends the time validity range to times of the order of shock wave transit time, while reducing accuracy for small values of time.

These investigations have been restricted to the two-dimensional problem, i.e., response to long shock waves. Longitudinal effects in the absence of cross sectional deformation are investigated in<sup>(33)</sup> and<sup>(34)</sup>. For this "whipping" mode, the model is a cylinder with rigid cross section, which is allowed to bend elastically about its longitudinal axis in response to a local (spherical) step wave. For the case of a symmetrical cylinder-wave situation (plane wave - cylinder),

The center of this circle (17) had a small circle and

retained the full, exact form of the distorted and radiated wave.

The analysis was limited by the initial conditions. Due to the complexity

of the solution (because of complex poles and branch points), the initial

by contour integration for some cases several modes were tedious. Finally

and Biech (18) by introducing an approximation valid for small times

simplified the solution of (17) and presented numerical results for

the first three modes of cylinder response. The simplification

amounted to giving the propagation characteristics of a plane wave to

the radiated and distorted wave. In addition, the wave in all modes,

but the diffracted wave, were neglected. Biech (19) extended the

analysis of (18) to include both diffracted and diffracted waves

in all modes, using the plane wave approximation. More recently,

Bywood (20) has considered a radiation problem for a wave scattered

approximation to the three-dimensional problem of a cylinder wave

allowing for an "after-flow" effect. The approximation reduces to

that of (19) for the case where the initial "after-flow" component

reduces to zero. This treatment includes the case where the wave

time of the order of shock wave transit time, while neglecting energy

for small values of time.

These investigations have been restricted to the two-

dimensional problem, i.e., response to long shock waves. Consideration

effects to the extent of cross section distortion and investigation

in (33) and (34). For the "striking" wave, the model is a cylinder with

rigid cross section, which is allowed to bend elastically about its

longitudinal axis in response to a local (cylindrical) shock wave. For

the case of a symmetrical cylinder-wave interaction (plane wave - cylinder),

the results of Murray<sup>(34)</sup> compare in general with the translational ( $n = 1$ ) mode of Mindlin - Bleich<sup>(18)</sup>.

#### E. In-Vacuo Shell Normal Modes.

The natural frequencies for a circular cross-section in-vacuo, as applied in each of the previous approaches, are derived utilizing LaGrange's equations by Timoshenko<sup>(2)</sup>. The in-vacuo frequencies of vibration of a simply supported thin cylindrical shell, reinforced by equally-spaced, circular ring stiffeners, are derived by Galletly<sup>(43)</sup>. Bleich<sup>(45)</sup> has derived an approximate method for calculating the normal modes of ring-stiffened cylinders, found to agree with the more exact treatment of<sup>(43)</sup> within  $\pm 10$  per cent. These methods satisfactorily describe the natural frequencies of a more realistic model for lower modes without undue labor. The general form of the results of<sup>(45)</sup> are listed in Appendix D.







## II. THEORETICAL PROCEDURE

### A. Description of System Model.

The hull is characterized by a simple cylindrical shell with a circular cross section immersed in an infinite acoustic fluid. The response of the shell will be elastic. Mounted at Point A on the shell is a simple oscillator representative of a foundation - equipment chain, whose elastic response is to be determined. The equipment response is defined to be one-dimensional. Although the physical situation is defined to be two-dimensional (Fig. 1), longitudinal effects are compensated for in part by the use of an empirical factor, called the effective length ratio. No "whipping" effects are considered. The equipment - foundation response time, while remaining a variable in the solution quasi-impedance, is stated to be of the order of the shock wave transit time (5-6 msec.). The shell-simple oscillator combination is subjected to an acoustic, plane, exponentially-decaying step wave, normally incident to the longitudinal axis of the cylinder. The use of linearized theory is valid only for pressure waves which are not too intense and boundary excursions which are relatively small. Symmetric modal deformation of the cylindrical shell is assumed.

### B. General Approach.

The sequence of events in the derivation of the cylinder quasi-impedance will be outlined before starting the mathematical details.

II. THEORETICAL CONSIDERATIONS

A. Description of the Model

The model is characterized by a simple cylindrical shell with a circular cross-section. The shell is assumed to be thin and isotropic. The geometry is defined by the radius  $R$  and the thickness  $h$ . The material properties are characterized by the Young's modulus  $E$  and the Poisson's ratio  $\nu$ . The shell is subjected to a uniform internal pressure  $p$ . The displacement of the shell is denoted by  $w$ . The equilibrium equations are derived from the balance of forces and moments. The boundary conditions are applied at the ends of the shell. The solution is obtained by the method of separation of variables. The results are presented in the form of plots of displacement and stress versus position along the shell. The model is used to study the effect of the shell geometry and material properties on the response to internal pressure.

B. General Solution

The response of the shell is determined by the boundary conditions at the ends. The general solution is obtained by the method of separation of variables. The results are presented in the form of plots of displacement and stress versus position along the shell. The model is used to study the effect of the shell geometry and material properties on the response to internal pressure.

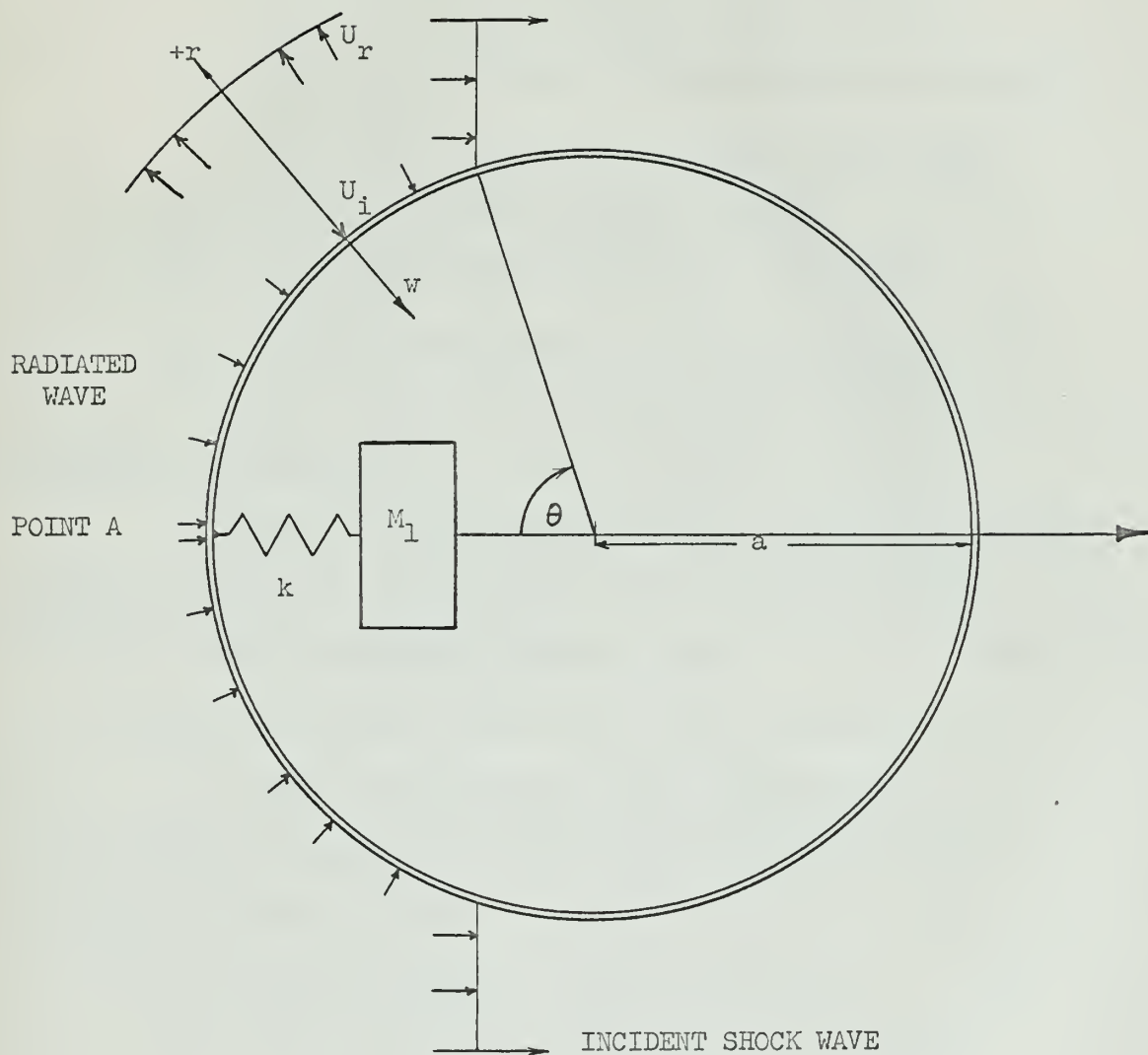


FIGURE 1. GEOMETRY





1. Define the shell response, the system input force and velocity, and a potential function for the radiated wave in terms of Fourier expansions of their generalized coordinates, generalized force and velocity, and modal potential function.
2. Define an effective modal mass of the shell.
3. Setup of the equation of motion of a point on the shell. The shell is immersed in the medium and the point feels the interaction with an equipment - foundation chain mounted inside. The shell is acted upon by the summation of the incident, radiated and diffracted pressure waves.
4. Description of the natural modal frequencies and shapes in-vacuo for the shell model chosen.
5. Approximate the characteristic impedance of the radiated wave.
6. Prescribe necessary boundary conditions.
7. Using (5) and (6), eliminate the fluid potential function from the modal equation of motion.
8. Express the modal equation of motion in terms of its Laplace transforms and convert to normal four-pole parameter format.
9. Set up the four-pole parameters for an appropriate model of the foundation - equipment chain.
10. Using matrix techniques, combine the shell and the equipment - foundation impedance functions.

1. Before the shell is opened, the system is in a state of equilibrium, and a pressure is exerted on the shell.
2. When an electric model is used, the shell is in a state of equilibrium, and a pressure is exerted on the shell.
3. When the electric model is used, the shell is in a state of equilibrium, and a pressure is exerted on the shell.
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9. When the electric model is used, the shell is in a state of equilibrium, and a pressure is exerted on the shell.
10. When the electric model is used, the shell is in a state of equilibrium, and a pressure is exerted on the shell.

11. Invert the resulting Laplacian expression of (10) to the time domain solving for the equipment response to one mode of the shell response to the input shock wave.
12. Sum the responses of the equipment to the modal excitations of the shell for as many modes as required.
13. Convert to response relative to hull if desired.

#### C. Impedance Parameters.

A general discussion of the mechanics of forming quadripole parameters for a wide variety of physical systems is available in<sup>(23)</sup>. The brief discussion included here is solely for the sake of continuity.

##### 1. Definitions

A linear system which possesses a single input point, 1, and a single output point, 2, may be described by a pair of linear equations of the form

$$F_1 = e_{11} F_2 + e_{12} V_2 \quad (1)$$

$$V_1 = e_{21} F_2 + e_{22} V_2$$

where  $e_{11}$ ,  $e_{12}$ ,  $e_{21}$ , and  $e_{22}$  are the quadripole or four-pole parameters of the system. Solving Equation (1) for the four poles gives:

$$e_{11} = \frac{F_1}{F_2} \text{ with } V_2 = 0, \text{ i.e., station 2 blocked;}$$

$$e_{12} = \frac{F_1}{V_2} \text{ with } F_2 = 0, \text{ i.e., station 2 free;}$$

11. From the results obtained in (10) we obtain the following for the response to a unit step of the input signal:

12. The response of the system to the unit step is given by the following expression:

13. Convert to response relative to the unit step.

### C. Impedance Functions

A general discussion of the problem of finding the impedance function for a single degree of freedom system is given in (11). The first discussion is given in (12) for the case of a single degree of freedom system.

#### 1. Definition

A linear system which possesses a single input point,  $1$ , and a single output point,  $2$ , can be described by a pair of linear equations of the form

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad & \dot{x}_1 = a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + b_1 \\ & \dot{x}_2 = a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + b_2 \end{aligned}$$

where  $a_{11}$ ,  $a_{12}$ ,  $a_{21}$ , and  $a_{22}$  are the elements of the matrix of the system. Solving equation (1) for the two points

gives:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x}_1 &= \frac{1}{\Delta} (b_1(a_{22} - a_{21}x_2) + b_2(a_{11} - a_{12}x_2)) \\ \dot{x}_2 &= \frac{1}{\Delta} (b_2(a_{11} - a_{12}x_2) + b_1(a_{22} - a_{21}x_1)) \end{aligned}$$



$$e_{21} = \frac{V_1}{F_2} \text{ with } V_2 = 0, \text{ i.e., station 2 blocked;}$$

$$e_{22} = \frac{V_1}{V_2} \text{ with } F_2 = 0, \text{ i.e., station 2 free.}$$

The  $e_{11}$  parameter is thus the force transmissibility from station 1 to station 2 where station 2 is blocked. Parameter  $e_{12}$  is the transfer impedance between station 1 and station 2 with station 2 free. Parameter  $e_{21}$  is determined by the transfer impedance between stations 1 and 2 with station 2 blocked. Parameter  $e_{22}$  is defined in terms of the velocity transmittance from station 1 to station 2 with station 2 free. Equations (1) are conveniently expressed in matrix notation as:

$$\begin{bmatrix} F_1 \\ V_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} e_{11} & e_{12} \\ e_{21} & e_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} F_2 \\ V_2 \end{bmatrix} \quad (2)$$

The first bracketed term on the right is called the quadripole parameter matrix. Matrix algebra provides a formalized and practical method of forming component quadripoles from fundamental elements, and of obtaining the overall system quadripole from its components.

## 2. Quadripole Impedances.

The elements of the four-pole matrix are naturally related to the various types of mechanical impedance that describe the component. The relationship between the two are listed below in order to provide correlation between the two methods of nomenclature.

The load or driving point impedance characterizes the elements that follow it:

$$e_{21} = \frac{V_1}{V_2} \text{ with } V_2 = 0, \text{ station 2 closed}$$

$$e_{22} = \frac{V_1}{V_2} \text{ with } V_2 = 0, \text{ station 2 open}$$

The  $e_{11}$  parameter is also the noise transmission coefficient from station 1 to station 2 when station 2 is closed. Parameter  $e_{12}$  is the transfer impedance between station 1 and station 2 with station 2 open. Parameter  $e_{21}$  is determined by the transfer impedance between stations 1 and 2 with station 2 closed. Parameter  $e_{22}$  is defined in terms of the voltage transmission from station 1 to station 2 with station 2 open. Equations (1) are conveniently expressed in matrix notation as:

$$(5) \quad \begin{pmatrix} e_{11} & e_{12} \\ e_{21} & e_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

The first bracketed term on the right is called the identity matrix with which the second bracketed term is multiplied and the result is the overall transfer matrix. The second bracketed term is a 2x2 matrix which describes the transmission characteristics of the device under test. The elements of this matrix are the transmission coefficients  $e_{11}$ ,  $e_{12}$ ,  $e_{21}$ , and  $e_{22}$ .

### 3. Generalized Impedance

The elements of the impedance matrix are naturally related to the various ports of a network. Impedance and admittance are the two basic parameters. The relationship between the two is given by the equation  $Z = 1/Y$ . In order to provide a consistent definition for the elements of the impedance matrix, the following definitions are given:

The total impedance seen looking into the network at the elements that follow is:

$$Z_2 = F_2/V_2$$

The input or driving point impedance, defined by

$$Z_1 = \frac{F_1}{V_1}$$

is dependent on both the quadripole and on its load impedance. It is related to the load and the four-pole by

$$Z_1 = \frac{e_{11} Z_2 + e_{12}}{e_{21} Z_2 + e_{22}} .$$

The input transfer impedance is

$$Z_{12} = \frac{F_1}{V_2} = e_{11} Z_2 + e_{12} .$$

The force transfer function is

$$\frac{F_1}{F_2} = e_{11} + e_{12}/Z_2 .$$

The velocity transfer function is

$$V_1/V_2 = e_{22} + e_{21} Z_2$$

### 3. Forming the Parameters.

For some simple models direct combination of the known parameters for fundamental elements (Appendix C) using matrix algebra will produce the quadripole for the system. The definitions given above also provide a means of introducing experimental data into the analytic solution. However, in the general case it is necessary to:

- (1) define the system
- (2) describe the system in terms of a single pair of input and output junctions

$$\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\epsilon^2}}$$

The input is taken as order spectrum, defined as

$$\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\epsilon^2}}$$

is dependent on both the frequency and on the level spectrum. It

is related to the level and the order of

$$\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\epsilon^2}}$$

The input spectrum is defined as

$$\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\epsilon^2}}$$

The input spectrum is defined as

$$\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\epsilon^2}}$$

The input spectrum is defined as

$$\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\epsilon^2}}$$

2. For the input spectrum

for some single point value spectrum of the input

parameters for independent elements (dependent) and single

single with respect to the frequency for the input. The spectrum

given above also provides a means of calculating spectrum for

into the multiple spectrum. However, in the present case it is

necessary to

(1) define the system

(2) define the system in terms of a single point

of input and output spectrum



- (3) solve the performance equation using operational calculus methods
- (4) resolve the equations into the form of equation (1) or (2).

#### D. Analysis of Shell-Shock Wave - Foundation - Equipment Interaction

##### 1. Incident Wave.

The input is defined as an exponentially decaying step wave of the form

$$P_1 = P_0 e^{-\beta t} u(t).$$

The simple step is translated across the cylinder with the use of a time variant delay factor

$$\tau = \frac{a}{c} (1 - \cos \theta) \quad (\text{origin taken at cylinder axis})$$

so that

$$P_1 = P_0 e^{-\beta(t - \tau)} u(t - \tau) \quad (3)$$

The total pressure and the radial component of the particle velocity are expanded into Fourier series of the form

$$P_1 = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} P_{1n} \cos n \theta$$

$$U_1 = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} U_{1n} \cos n \theta \quad (4)$$

The Fourier modal coefficient  $P_{1n}$  is obtained from equation (4) by modal orthogonality after multiplying right and left sides of equation (4) by  $\cos n \theta$ , integrating from 0 to  $2\pi$ , interchanging the order of summation and integration. The integrand is zero from 0 to  $2\pi$  by the definition of the step,  $u(t - \tau)$ .

1. The first step is to identify the problem. (1)

(1) *Intention to defraud* and *challenge for evidence*: (1)

(11) 20

*[Faint handwritten notes at the bottom of the page]*

1. 2004 2005 2006

The above is a generalization of the following theorem:

view of the fact

1

The single step is translated across the cylinder with the

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$$(1 - \cos \theta) \frac{E}{2} = 0$$

3. *and on*

$$(E) \quad (x - j) = (x - j)^{-1} = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

The 4000 tonnes and the rolling equipment is the heaviest vehicle

are expected to be similar in all cases.

2. The first two conditions are satisfied if  $\mu$  is a positive real number.

to which you have already subscribed for the following year.

equation (1) is due to the fact that the information from the 0 to 500 Hz band is used.

the value of  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  is determined by the value of  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  in the previous iteration.

[End of document]

This procedure yields

$$P_{in} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\theta(t)} P_1(\theta, t) \cos n\theta \, d\theta \quad 0 < \theta(t) < 2\pi$$

where  $\theta(t)$  is the angular position of the incident wave. Using the Laplace time - lag theorem for translation in the time domain, substituting from equation (4) and transforming with respect to the non-dimensional time  $T = ct/a$  yields,

$$\bar{P}_{in} = \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{e^{-s}}{(s+B)} \int_0^{\theta = \cos^{-1}(1-T)} e^{+s \cos \theta} \cos n\theta \, d\theta \quad 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi \quad (5)$$

Similar development applies to the radial modal particle velocity. Introducing an additional  $\cos \theta$  because of its radial definition and using the characteristic impedance of a plane wave,

$$U_{in} = \frac{1}{\pi} \times \frac{1}{c} \int_0^{\theta(t)} [P_1(\theta, t) \cos n\theta] \cos \theta \, d\theta \quad 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$$

and

$$(s+B)\bar{U}_{in} = \frac{1}{\pi} \times \frac{e^{-s}}{\rho c} \int_0^{\theta(t)} (e^{+s \cos \theta} \cos n\theta) \cos \theta \, d\theta \quad 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi \quad (6)$$

At  $\theta = 2\pi$ , the integral in equation (5) becomes a definition of the modified Bessel function. During transit time, they are referred to as incomplete modified Bessel functions. Their numerical evaluation is discussed in Appendix B. Using this definition, equations (5) and (6) reduce to:

the procedure is

$$E_{\text{eff}} = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} E(\theta) \sin \theta d\theta \quad (1)$$

where  $E(\theta)$  is the average position of the incident wave,  $E_{\text{eff}}$  the effective electric field,  $E$  the electric field,  $\theta$  the angle between the incident wave and the normal to the surface,  $\theta = 0$  is the normal direction,  $\theta = \pi$  is the direction of the incident wave,  $\theta = \pi/2$  is the direction of the wave parallel to the surface.

$$E_{\text{eff}} = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} E(\theta) \sin \theta d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} E(\theta) \sin \theta d\theta \quad (2)$$

which is equivalent to the average value of the electric field. The effective electric field is the average value of the electric field over the surface of the sphere. The effective electric field is the average value of the electric field over the surface of the sphere.

$$E_{\text{eff}} = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} E(\theta) \sin \theta d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} E(\theta) \sin \theta d\theta \quad (3)$$

$$E_{\text{eff}} = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} E(\theta) \sin \theta d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} E(\theta) \sin \theta d\theta \quad (4)$$

At  $\theta = 0$ , the intensity is maximum,  $\theta = \pi$  is the direction of the incident wave,  $\theta = \pi/2$  is the direction of the wave parallel to the surface. The effective electric field is the average value of the electric field over the surface of the sphere. The effective electric field is the average value of the electric field over the surface of the sphere.



$$\bar{P}_{in} = \frac{e^{-s}}{s + B} c_n I_{n0}(s) \quad (7)$$

$$\bar{U}_{in} = \frac{e^{-s}}{s + B} c_n \frac{P_0}{c} I'_{n0}(s)$$

(prime denotes derivative with respect to  $s$ .)

## 2. Interaction Pressure Field.

Contact between the incident wave and the cylinder produces scattered and radiated acoustic waves whose potential function must satisfy the wave equation. The scattered wave arises because of the presence of the cylinder. The radiated wave is caused by the response motion of the cylinder. The scattered and radiated waves are assumed to move radially out from the cylinder. The radiated pressure and velocity are defined in terms of the potential function  $\phi$  by

$$P_r = \rho \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t}$$

$$U_r = - \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial r}$$

Modal contributions, corresponding to the in-vacuo generalized coordinates of cylinder normal modes, are obtained by expanding the velocity potential, thus  $P_r$  and  $U_r$  into a Fourier cosine series in  $\theta$  of the form of equation (4). Equating coefficients of the expansions, yields:

$$P_{rn} = \rho \frac{\partial \phi_n}{\partial t}$$

$$U_{rn} = - \frac{\partial \phi_n}{\partial r}$$

(1)

$$(a) \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left( \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial r} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} \right)$$

$$(b) \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left( \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial r} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} \right)$$

(c) (d) (e) (f) (g) (h) (i) (j) (k) (l) (m) (n) (o) (p) (q) (r) (s) (t) (u) (v) (w) (x) (y) (z)

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11. Information for the first 1000 years.

12. Information for the first 1000 years.

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17. Information for the first 1000 years.

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left( \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial r} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left( \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial r} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} \right)$$

18. Information for the first 1000 years.

19. Information for the first 1000 years.

20. Information for the first 1000 years.

21. Information for the first 1000 years.

22. Information for the first 1000 years.

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left( \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial r} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left( \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial r} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} \right)$$

where the generalized potential function also satisfies the wave equation in cylindrical coordinates

$$\frac{\partial^2 \phi_n}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \phi_n}{\partial r} - \frac{n^2}{r^2} \phi_n = \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \phi_n}{\partial t^2}$$

### 3. Cylindrical Wave Approximation.

The use of the complete form of the wave equation above to provide a relation between  $P_{rn}$  and  $U_{rn}$  (characteristic impedance) yields a solution whose inversion from the complex frequency domain is prohibitively tedious.

An approximation by Haywood<sup>(20)</sup> to the characteristic impedance of a cylindrical diverging wave yields results valid for times of the order of the shock wave transit time. Haywood's derivation yields:

$$\frac{\partial \phi_n}{\partial r} = - \frac{\partial \phi_n}{c \partial t} - \frac{\bar{g}_n}{r} \phi_n \quad (8)$$

or

$$\frac{\partial U_{rn}}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{\rho c} \frac{\partial P_{rn}}{\partial t} + \frac{\bar{g}_n}{\rho r} P_{rn}$$

The modal constant  $\bar{g}_n$  is the average function whose limits, while time ranges between 0 and  $\infty$ , is:

$$\begin{aligned} 0 < \bar{g}_n < 1/2 \\ 1/2 < \bar{g}_n < n \quad \text{for } n > 1 \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

The main effect of the approximation is to give a final velocity, or "afterflow" to the fluid, following the passage of the pressure wave, which goes to zero only after the pressure has fallen below its equilibrium value. For distances infinitely far from the cylinder, equation (8) reduces to the plane wave approximation.

where the generalized potential function also satisfies the wave equation in cylindrical coordinates

$$\frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial z^2} = 0$$

### 3. Cylindrical Wave Approximation

The use of the wave equation in the wave number space to provide a relation between  $\psi_{TM}$  and  $\psi_{TE}$  (cylindrical harmonics) yields a solution whose expansion gives the coupling between modes is approximately defined.

An approximation to Huygens' (1951) for the approximation of a cylindrical diverging wave field inside the core of the wave of the wave number space. Huygens' derivation yields:

$$(a) \quad \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial z^2} = 0$$

or

$$\frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial z^2} = 0$$

The main condition  $\psi$  is the wave number space, which the wave number  $k$  and  $z$ .

$$k^2 = 1 - \epsilon$$

$$(b) \quad \frac{1}{2} - \epsilon = 0 \quad \text{for } \epsilon > 1$$

The main effect of the approximation is to give a final solution on "average" to the field, following the process of the general wave, which goes to zero with the wave number  $k$  and  $z$ . For a given value, the solution is given by the wave number  $k$  and  $z$ .



#### 4. Natural Frequencies of Shell Model.

For survey purposes, the simple circular unstiffened shell model is considered adequate. Extensional effects in all modes except the dilatational ( $n = 0$ ) are neglected. The derivation<sup>(2)(15)</sup> of the normal mode frequencies for a simple circular cross section yields:

$$\omega_0^2 = \frac{\bar{E}}{\rho_s a^2} \quad (n = 0) \quad (10)$$

$$\text{with } \bar{E} = \frac{E}{(1 - \nu^2)}$$

$$\omega_n^2 \text{ (inextensional - flexural)} = \frac{n^2 (1 - n^2)}{1 + n^2} \times \frac{\bar{E}}{\rho_s} \times \frac{I}{A} \times \frac{1}{a^4}$$

The natural frequency of the translational mode  $n = 1$  is, of course, equal to zero.

In order to reduce the order of the characteristic equation for a later approximation, we now define

$$\bar{\omega}_n = \frac{\omega_n}{m_n} \text{ as the modal shell stiffness,}$$

where  $m_n = m$ , ( $n = 0$ ) and

$$m_n = \left( \frac{1 + n^2}{n^2} \right) m, \quad (n > 0).$$

#### 5. Equation of Motion at Point on Shell.

Summation of the modal forces acting at point A in

Fig. 1 gives:

$$m_n \frac{\partial^2 q_n}{\partial t^2} + \bar{\omega}_n^2 q_n = P_{in} + P_{rn} + P'_{2n} \quad (12)$$



where  $q_n$  is a generalized coordinate and is defined in terms of the total radial deflection  $w$  by:

$$w = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} q_n \cos n \theta$$

## 6. Boundary Condition.

At any point on the surface of the shell, the modal velocity of the shell must be equal to the net particle velocity of the incident and radiated - diffracted modal waves

$$\dot{q}_n = U_{in} - U_{rn} \quad (13)$$

## 7. Net Shell Response Function.

An operational flow chart combining the preceding steps is given in Figure 2.

Transforming equations (8), (12) and (13) by Laplace transforms with respect to time yields

$$\left( \frac{m_n s^2 + \frac{a}{pc}}{s} \right) \bar{Q}_n = \bar{P}_{in} - \bar{P}'_{2n} + \frac{\rho c s}{s + \frac{g_n c}{a}} (\bar{U}_{in} - \bar{Q}_n) \quad (14)$$

Rearranging and changing the time variable to a non-dimensional time  $T (= ct/a)$  yields:

$$(\Delta) \bar{Q}_n = \frac{1}{pc} \left[ -s(s + \bar{g}_n) \bar{P}'_{2n} + s(s + \bar{g}_n) \bar{P}_{in} + s^2 pc \bar{U}_{in} \right] \quad (15)$$

where  $\Delta$ , the characteristic equation of the shell response, equals:

$$\frac{m_n}{pa} s^3 + \left( \frac{m_n}{pa} \bar{g}_n + 1 \right) s^2 + \left( \frac{a}{pc^2} \frac{a}{n} \right) s + \frac{a}{pc^2} \frac{a}{n} \bar{g}_n \quad (16)$$

where  $u$  is a generalized coordinate and is defined in terms of the total radial displacement  $w$  by:

$$u = \int_{r=0}^r w \cos \alpha \, dr$$

#### 6. Boundary Condition.

At any point on the surface of the shell, the modal velocity of the shell must be equal to the net wave-like velocity of the incident and reflected - diffracted modal waves

$$(13) \quad \dot{u}_n = U_{in} - U_{rn}$$

#### 7. Net Shell Response Function.

An operational flow chart combining the preceding steps

is given in Figure 5.

Transforming equations (8), (12) and (13) by Laplace

transforms with respect to time yields

$$(14) \quad \left( \frac{u_n}{s} - \frac{u_n}{s} \right) \left( \tilde{u}_{in} - \tilde{u}_{rn} \right) = \frac{c s}{s^2 + \frac{c^2}{R^2}}$$

Restraining and changing the time variable to a non-dimensional

time  $\tau (= ct/R)$  yields:

$$(15) \quad \left( \frac{u_n}{s} - \frac{u_n}{s} \right) \left[ -s(s + \frac{1}{R^2}) \tilde{u}_{in} + s(s + \frac{1}{R^2}) \tilde{u}_{rn} \right]$$

$$(16) \quad + s^2 \tilde{u}_{in}$$

where  $\tilde{u}_n$  the characteristic equation of the shell response, equals:

$$(17) \quad \frac{u_n}{s} = \left( \frac{u_n}{s} - 1 \right) s^2 + \left( \frac{u_n}{s} - 1 \right) s + \frac{u_n}{s} - \frac{u_n}{s}$$



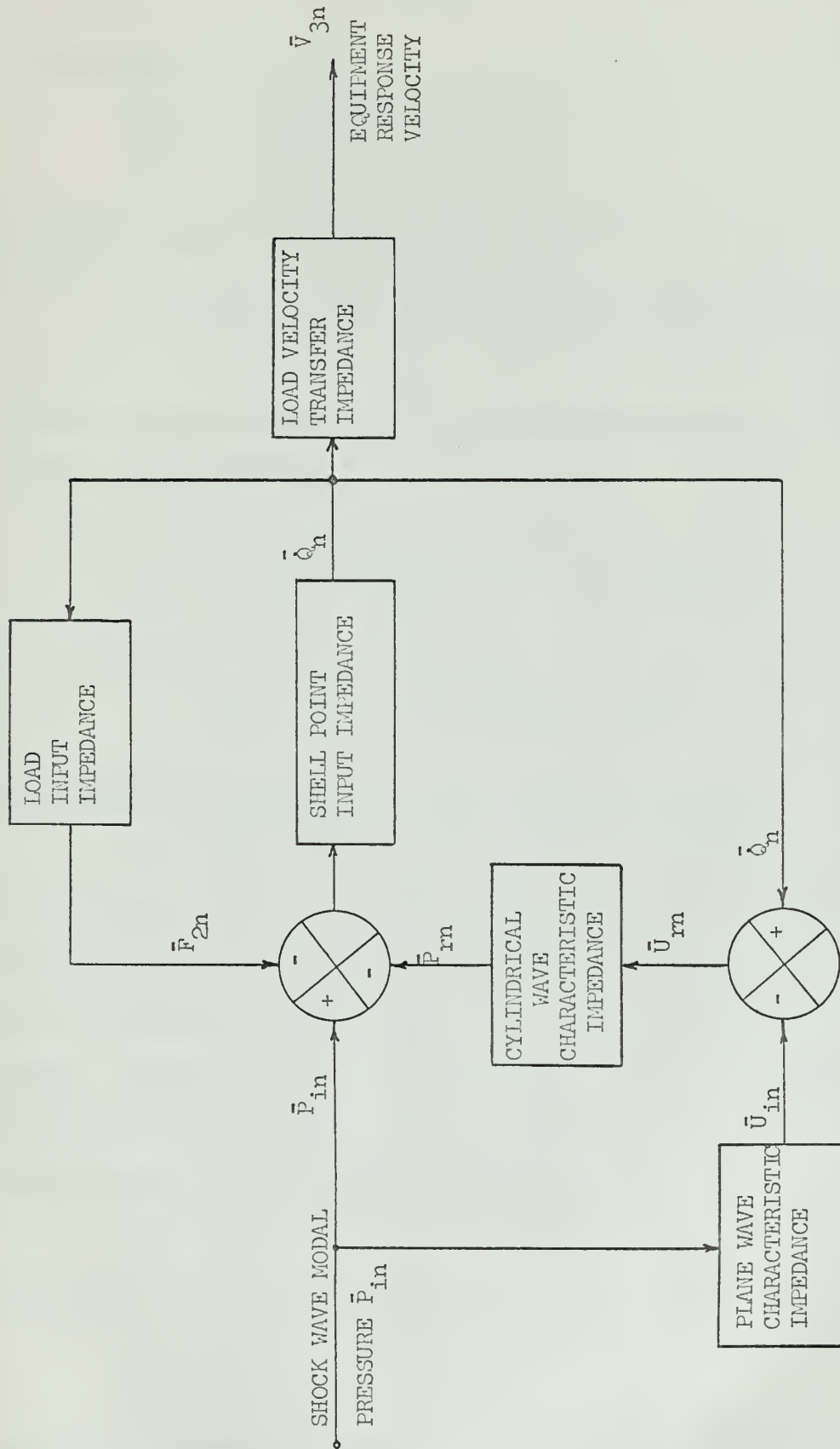


FIGURE 2  
SHOCK WAVE - SHELL - EQUIPMENT INTERACTION FLOW CHART



From equation (7),

$$\frac{\bar{P}_{in}}{\bar{U}_{in}} = \rho c \frac{I_{n0}(s)}{I'_{n0}(s)}$$

therefore, equation (15) reduces to:

$$\rho c (\Delta) \bar{Q}_n = -s (s + \bar{g}_n) \bar{P}'_{2n} + \left[ s(s + \bar{g}_n) + s^2 \frac{I'_n}{I_n} \right] \bar{P}_{in} \quad (17)$$

Introducing the definition of  $\bar{P}_{in}$  for step decaying shock wave equation (7), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} P_o = & \frac{s (s + B)(s + \bar{g}_n)}{e^{-s} \left[ s (s + \bar{g}_n) I_{n0}(s) + s^2 I'_{n0}(s) \right]} \bar{P}'_{2n} \\ & + \frac{\rho c \Delta (s + B)}{\left[ s (s + \bar{g}_n) I_{n0}(s) + s^2 I'_{n0}(s) \right] e^{-s}} \bar{Q}_n \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

#### E. Equipment - Foundation and Shell Four-Pole Parameters.

In general, there is no limit to the complexity of the model of the equipment - foundation chain mounted at A in Figure 1, except that it be capable of representation by point attachment. For the purpose of this investigation, a simple oscillator was chosen. The mass and natural frequency may be varied to determine their effects on the shell - equipment interaction.

The mass four-pole as derived in Appendix C is:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & sM_1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

The spring four-pole is found to be:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ s/k & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

They are connected in cascade, thus are combined by matrix multiplication to give:

from equation (1),

$$\frac{\bar{I}_M}{\bar{I}_M} = \frac{\bar{I}_M}{\bar{I}_M} = \frac{\bar{I}_M}{\bar{I}_M}$$

therefore, equation (1) reduces to:

$$(1) \quad \bar{I}_M = \frac{\bar{I}_M}{\bar{I}_M} = \frac{\bar{I}_M}{\bar{I}_M}$$

Introducing the definition of  $\bar{I}_M$  for each of the above

equation (1), we obtain

$$\bar{I}_M = \frac{\bar{I}_M}{\bar{I}_M} = \frac{\bar{I}_M}{\bar{I}_M}$$

$$(2) \quad \bar{I}_M = \frac{\bar{I}_M}{\bar{I}_M} = \frac{\bar{I}_M}{\bar{I}_M}$$

# 2. Measurement of the spring force

In general, there is no limit to the number of the  
 of the weight - foundation system mounted at A in Figure 1.  
 weight that is to be applied to the system in each section.  
 For the purpose of this investigation, a single section was  
 chosen. The mass and natural frequency were found to be  
 their values on the shell - equipment foundation.  
 The mass frequency is given in Figure 2 (a):

$$\left[ \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \end{array} \right] \frac{1}{2}$$

The spring force is found to be:

$$\left[ \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \end{array} \right] \frac{1}{2}$$

They are connected in series, and the value of weight

is given



$$\begin{bmatrix} \bar{F}_{2n} \\ \bar{Q}_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{M s}{k + M_1 s^2} \\ s/k & \frac{M_1 s^2}{k} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \bar{F}_{3n} \\ \bar{V}_{3n} \end{bmatrix} \quad (19)$$

This four-pole has been transformed with respect to time. In order to conform to equation (18), we change the time variable to non-dimensional form  $T (= \frac{ct}{a})$ . The four-pole becomes:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & M_1 s \cdot \frac{c}{a} \\ \frac{c}{a} \cdot \frac{s}{k} & 1 + \frac{M_1 s^2 \cdot c^2/a^2}{k} \end{bmatrix} \quad (20)$$

We see that equation (18) fits the general form of one of the linear four-pole equations (1). There are several points to be discussed or rationalized before we give (18) an impedance tag.

- (1) Equation (15) describes the modal response of a distributed parameter system to the spatially distributed, time variant force of the pressure loading and a dimensionally similar equipment reaction force. Implicit in the impedance concept is the necessity for point input - output description of the system. The application of the impedance concept can be rationalized if we consider as the input to point A an equivalent point force which would produce the same response at A as the distributed pressure loading. Attached to the output of point A is the equipment model.

- (2) To further satisfy our point requirement for the cross section, we state that:

$$(19) \quad \begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \\ \dot{x}_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{T} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{T} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{T} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} u$$

This four-pole has been transformed when referred to time. In order to continue to equation (18), we change the time variable to non-dimensional form  $\tau = \frac{t}{T}$ . The four-pole becomes:

$$(20) \quad \begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \\ \dot{x}_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} u$$

We put first equation (20) into the general form of the linear four-pole equations (1). There are several points to be discussed or rationalized before we give (20) an important role.

(1) Equation (1) describes the total response of a distributed parameter system to the spatially distributed parameter excitation. In the present case, the spatially distributed excitation is the pressure, which is the same for all points of the system. It is therefore convenient to consider the system as a lumped parameter system. The application of the impulse response can be rationalized if we consider as the input to the system a unit impulse force which would produce the same response as a unit impulse pressure applied at the output of point A in the equivalent model.

(2) To obtain a rationalized model representation for the system we must, we must have:

$$\bar{F}_{2n} \text{ (equation (15)) } = \frac{F'_{2n}}{K_1} \quad (21)$$

where  $\bar{F}_{2n}$  is an equivalent point force for the cross section, but remains a distributed force longitudinally representing the equipment reaction force per unit of longitudinal length.

$$K_1 = 2\pi a L_{\text{eff}} \quad (22)$$

where  $L_{\text{eff}}$  is defined to be the ratio of the longitudinal length of shell feeling the influence of the equipment reaction, to the actual equipment length.  $L_{\text{eff}}$  is, of course, an empirical input. It will be a function of relative stiffnesses and masses, but a range of 2-5 is considered reasonable.

- (3) The interaction function is defined here only for an exponentially decaying step wave. However, physically, this is quite acceptable, since by superposition and the use of the Laplace delay factor, the characteristics of any normal pressure loading can be simulated.
- (4) The net impedance function is defined in terms of an infinite series of modal impedances.
- (5) The complexity of the model prevents complete description of the four-pole parameters. The problem is in essence similar to the transmission line problem in electrical engineering. There, plane waves travelling along a transmission line, described by a characteristic impedance, meet an







interface or load impedance different from that of the transmission line. Due to the interaction, standing waves are set up in the transmission line altering the voltage - current relationship (input impedance). The analogy is made by regarding the transmission line as the medium surrounding the cylinder, and replacing voltage and current, by force and velocity. The essential difference and reason that the analogy can be extended no further arises from the fact that with the cylinder the problem is no longer bilateral. The input wave impedance differs from that of the output.

In order to form the four-pole parameters according to the standard recipe, we would first define the system components and component point inputs and outputs as:

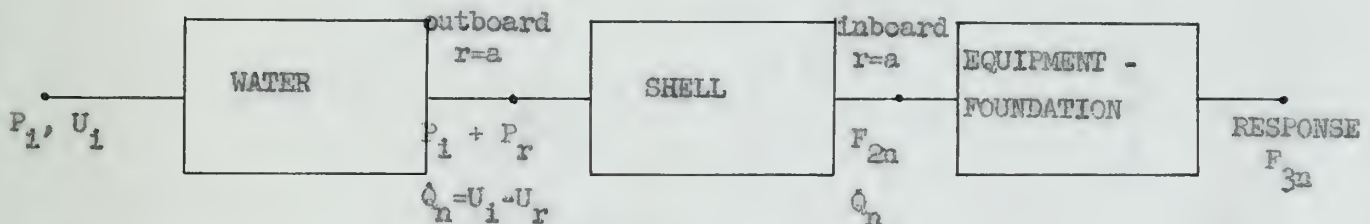


FIGURE 3  
SYSTEM FLOW CHART

- a. Plane wave characteristic impedance  $\equiv \rho c$

$$\frac{P_1}{U_1} = \rho c \cos \theta$$

- b) Input transfer impedance for the water component is:

$$\frac{P_1}{U_1 - U_r}$$



c. Force transfer impedance for the water is:

$$\frac{P_1}{P_1 + P_r}$$

d. Velocity transfer impedance for the water is:

$$\frac{U_1}{U_1 - U_r}$$

e. Load impedance at the water output junction is:

$$\frac{F_{2n}}{Q_n}$$

It is possible to describe

$$\frac{P_1}{P_1 + P_r} \text{ and } \frac{P_1}{U_1 - U_r}$$

or

$$\frac{U_1}{P_1 + P_r} \text{ and } \frac{U_1}{U_1 - U_r}$$

using equations (18), (7), (13), but we have not adequately described the interaction to be able to define both without obtaining one redundant set. However, for cases where the response of the last element in a chain is desired, i.e., output end is free, force equal to zero, one of the two four-pole equations is adequate to describe the motion response. All interactions enroute are still accounted for. Such is the case in this example.

Thus, we have not described the system components entirely. In fact, we have shunted the complicated interaction at the shell surface and have dealt with a system whose limits are defined at the input by the free stream shock wave and at the output by the





inboard junction to the equipment - foundation four-pole.

With these rather restrictive conditions governing our transfer function, we call it a quasi-impedance.

The shell function equation (18) is now combined with the four-pole of (20) and definition equation (21) to produce after some rearrangement:

$$\bar{V}_{3n}(s) = \frac{s \epsilon_n P_o \left[ (s + \bar{g}_n) I_{n0}(s) + s I'_{n0}(s) \right] e^{-s}}{(s + B) \left[ s^2 \frac{c}{a} (s + \bar{g}_n) \frac{M_1}{K_1} + \frac{\rho c}{k} (M_1 s^2 \frac{c^2}{a^2} + k) \Delta \right]} \quad (23)$$

where  $\Delta = \frac{m_n}{\rho a} s^3 + \left( \frac{m_n}{\rho a} \bar{g}_n + 1 \right) s^2 + \left( \frac{s}{\rho c^2} \bar{w}_n^2 \right) s + \frac{a}{\rho c^2} \bar{w}_n^2 \bar{g}_n$  (24)

Finally, after defining

$$\omega_{mach}^2 = \frac{k}{M_1} = \text{natural frequency of foundation - equipment} \quad (25)$$

$$V_o = \frac{P_o}{\frac{c^3}{a^3} \times \frac{M_1}{k} \times m_n} = \frac{P_o}{\frac{c^3}{a^3} \times \frac{1}{\omega_{mach}^2} \times m_n} \quad (26)$$

and expanding

$$\bar{V}_{3n}(s) = \frac{s \epsilon_n V_o \left[ (s + \bar{g}_n) I_{n0}(s) + s I'_{n0}(s) \right] e^{-s}}{(s + B)(s^5 + a_4 s^4 + a_3 s^3 + a_2 s^2 + a_1 s + a_0)} \quad (27)$$

with  $a_4 = \left( \bar{g}_n + \frac{\rho a}{m_n} \right)$

$$a_3 = \frac{a^2}{c^2} \left( \frac{\bar{w}_n^2}{m_n} + \omega_{mach}^2 + \frac{1}{K_1} \frac{k}{m_n} \right)$$

transfer function is the coefficient - constant term-pole.  
 With these values the transfer function is  
 transfer function, as well as a constant term.  
 The transfer function (10) is now combined with  
 the form-pole in (8) and the resulting equation (11) is written after  
 some rearrangement:

$$\bar{v}_{3n}(s) = \frac{\frac{1}{s} \left( \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s} \right) \left( \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s} \right) \left( \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s} \right) \left( \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s} \right)}{\left( \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s} \right) \left( \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s} \right) \left( \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s} \right) \left( \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s} \right) \left( \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s} \right)} \quad (12)$$

where  $\Delta = \frac{1}{s} \left( \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s} \right) \left( \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s} \right) \left( \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s} \right) \left( \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s} \right) \left( \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s} \right)$  (13)

Altogether, the transfer function is  $\frac{1}{s} \left( \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s} \right) \left( \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s} \right) \left( \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s} \right) \left( \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s} \right) \left( \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s} \right)$  (14)

and the transfer function is  $\frac{1}{s} \left( \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s} \right) \left( \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s} \right) \left( \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s} \right) \left( \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s} \right) \left( \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s} \right)$  (15)

and the transfer function is  $\frac{1}{s} \left( \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s} \right) \left( \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s} \right) \left( \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s} \right) \left( \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s} \right) \left( \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s} \right)$  (16)

with  $\Delta = \frac{1}{s} \left( \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s} \right) \left( \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s} \right) \left( \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s} \right) \left( \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s} \right) \left( \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s} \right)$  (17)

$$a_2 = \frac{a^2}{c^2} \left( \frac{\bar{\omega}_n^2}{m_n} \bar{g}_n + \frac{\omega_{mach}^2}{m_n} \bar{g}_n + \rho a \frac{\omega_{mach}^2}{m_n} + \frac{1}{K_1} \frac{k}{m_n} \bar{g}_n \right)$$

$$a_1 = \frac{a^4}{c^4} \frac{\bar{\omega}_n^2}{m_n} \omega_{mach}^2$$

$$a_0 = \frac{a^4}{c^4} \frac{\bar{\omega}_n^2}{m_n} \omega_{mach}^2 \bar{g}_n$$

and the roots of the fifth order characteristic equation equal to  $s_i$ ,  $i = 1, 5$ .

After eliminating the Bessel function derivative in (27) using the following recurrence relation:

$$I'_n (as) = \frac{d}{ds} I_n (as) = a I_{n-1} (as) - \frac{n}{s} I_n (as) \quad (28)$$

the velocity is inverted from the complex frequency domain. Use of the residue theorem from complex variable theory (4) makes the procedure quite straightforward.

The velocity response for all modes other than translational ( $n = 1$ ) takes the form:

$$v_3 (T) = \frac{e_n v_o (-B) \left[ (\bar{g}_n - n - B) I_{n0} (-B) - (B) I_{(n-1)0} (-B) \right] e^{B(1-T)}}{(s_1 + B)(s_2 + B)(s_3 + B)(s_4 + B)(s_5 + B)} + e_n v_o \sum_{i=1}^5 \frac{(s_i) \left[ (g_n - n + s_i) I_{n0}(s_i) + s_i I_{(n-1)0}(s_i) \right]}{H_1} e^{-s_i(1-T)} \quad (29)$$

where  $H_1 = (s_1 + B)(s_1 - s_2)(s_1 - s_3)(s_1 - s_4)(s_1 - s_5)$   
 $H_2 = (s_2 + B)(s_2 - s_1)(s_2 - s_3)(s_2 - s_4)(s_2 - s_5)$   
 $H_3 = (s_3 + B)(s_3 - s_1)(s_3 - s_2)(s_3 - s_4)(s_3 - s_5)$

$$\left( \frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{s^2} \right) \frac{1}{s} = \frac{1}{s^2} - \frac{1}{s^3}$$

$$\frac{1}{s} = \frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{s^2} + \frac{1}{s^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{s} = \frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{s^2} + \frac{1}{s^2}$$

and the roots of the first order characteristic equation equal to

$$s_1 = -1, s_2 = -1$$

After obtaining the second order derivative in

(2) using the following relationship:

$$I''(s) = \frac{d}{ds} I'(s) = -\frac{d}{ds} \left( \frac{1}{s} \right) = \frac{1}{s^2}$$

the velocity is inverted from the complex frequency domain. The  
of the real part of the complex variable (s) means the  
procedure with substitution.

The velocity response for all modes other than the first one

(n-1) is zero and is:

$$V_1(s) = \frac{1}{s} \left[ \frac{1}{s^2} - \frac{1}{s^3} \right] = \frac{1}{s^2} - \frac{1}{s^3}$$

$$\frac{1}{s} = \frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{s^2} + \frac{1}{s^2}$$

(3)

$$- \frac{1}{s^2} (1 - s)$$

$$V_1(s) = \frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{s^2} + \frac{1}{s^2}$$

$$V_1(s) = \frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{s^2} + \frac{1}{s^2}$$

$$V_1(s) = \frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{s^2} + \frac{1}{s^2}$$



$$H_4 = (s_4 + B)(s_4 - s_1)(s_4 - s_2)(s_4 - s_3)(s_4 - s_5)$$

$$H_5 = (s_5 + B)(s_5 - s_1)(s_5 - s_2)(s_5 - s_3)(s_5 - s_4)$$

In the translational mode ( $n = 1$ ), the shell stiffness,  $\bar{\omega}_n^2$ , goes to zero. The coefficients of the characteristic equation,

$$s^2 (s^3 + a_4 s^2 + a_3 s + a_2),$$

reduce to

$$a_4 = \bar{\omega}_n^2 + \frac{\rho a}{m_n}$$

$$a_3 = \frac{a^2}{c^2} (\omega_{mach}^2 + \frac{1}{K_1} \frac{k}{m_n}) \quad (30)$$

$$a_2 = \frac{a^2}{c^2} (\omega_{mach}^2 \bar{\omega}_n^2 + \rho a \frac{\omega_{mach}^2}{m_n} + \frac{1}{K_1} \frac{k}{m_n} \bar{\omega}_n^2)$$

$$a_1 = 0$$

$$a_0 = 0$$

The calculation of the residues must be repeated due to the double pole at the origin. The translational velocity of the oscillator mass is found to be of the form:

$$\begin{aligned} v_{3n} = & + 2 V_o \left[ \frac{(s_1 - 1) I_{10}(0)}{a_2 B} \right] (1 + T) \\ & + 2 V_o \left[ \frac{(1 + B - \bar{\omega}_n^2) I_{10}(-B) - B^2 I_{00}(-B)}{B^2 (s_1 + B)(s_2 + B)(s_3 + B)} \right] e^{B(1 - T)} \\ & + \sum_{i=1}^3 2 V_o \left[ \frac{(s_i + \bar{\omega}_n^2 - 1) s_i I_{10}(s_i) + s_i^2 I_{00}(s_i)}{(s_i)^2 (s_i + B) H_i} \right] e^{-s_i(1 - T)} \end{aligned} \quad (31)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \bar{a}_1 = (a_1 - a_2)(a_2 - a_3)(a_3 - a_4)(a_4 - a_5) \dots (a_{n-1} - a_n) \\ & \bar{a}_2 = (a_2 - a_3)(a_3 - a_4)(a_4 - a_5) \dots (a_n - a_1) \end{aligned}$$

In the first case (n = 1), the result is zero. The coefficients of the characteristic equation,  $\bar{a}_n$ , goes to zero.

$$\bar{a}_n = (a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + \dots + a_n)$$

reduced to

$$\bar{a}_n = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n a_i$$

(2)

$$\bar{a}_3 = \frac{1}{3} (a_1 + a_2 + a_3)$$

$$\bar{a}_2 = \frac{1}{2} (a_1 + a_2)$$

The calculation of the residues must be repeated for the same points as the origin. The transformed values of the residues must be found by the same way:

$$V_{\infty} = \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} s F(s) = \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} s \left[ \frac{(s-1)(s-2) \dots (s-n)}{(s+1)(s+2) \dots (s+n)} \right]$$

$$V_{\infty} = \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} s \left[ \frac{(s-1)(s-2) \dots (s-n)}{(s+1)(s+2) \dots (s+n)} \right]$$

(2)

$$\text{where } H_1 = (s_1 - s_2)(s_1 - s_3)$$

$$H_2 = (s_2 - s_1)(s_2 - s_3)$$

$$H_3 = (s_1 - s_3)(s_2 - s_3)$$

The velocity of the equipment mass as derived here is in an absolute reference space. The absolute velocity is a satisfactory measure of the effects of system and component parameter variation. However, from the standpoint of equipment damage criterion, a more useful quantity is the relative motion between the hull and the equipment. Relative motion will, of course, govern the maximum stress, deflection, and acceleration that the equipment and foundation will see. The power of the impedance technique is revealed in the simplicity with which the relative velocity is calculated.

- (1) Equation (27) gives the equipment modal velocity in frequency (s) domain,

$$\bar{v}_{3n}(s) = \frac{P_o}{G(s)}$$

- (2) Equipment - foundation four-pole parameters given as:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \bar{F}_{2n} \\ \bar{v}_{2n} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} e_{11} & e_{12} \\ e_{21} & e_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \bar{F}_{3n} \\ \bar{v}_{3n} \end{bmatrix} \quad (2)$$

- (3) Since  $\bar{F}_{3n} = 0$ ,

$$\bar{v}_{2n}(s) = e_{22}(s) \bar{v}_{3n}(s) \quad (32)$$

- (4) Therefore,

$$\bar{v}_{2n}(s) = e_{22}(s) \times \frac{P_o}{G(s)}$$

- (5) Inversion to time domain, if desired, is identical in procedure to that of  $\bar{v}_{3n}(s)$ . The poles of the

$$L_1 = (x_1 - x_2)(x_1 + x_2) = 2x_1^2 - 2x_2^2$$

$$L_2 = (x_2 - x_3)(x_2 + x_3) = 2x_2^2 - 2x_3^2$$

$$L_3 = (x_3 - x_4)(x_3 + x_4) = 2x_3^2 - 2x_4^2$$

The velocity of the system with an external force is in an absolute reference space. The specific velocity is a supplementary measure of the effect of system and condition, between position, direction, from the standpoint of optical distance, relative to the system. Relative motion will, of course, govern the system between, distance, and acceleration that the system and condition will see. The power of the magnetic radiation is revealed in the velocity with which the relative velocity is extended.

(1) Equation (27) gives the equivalent system velocity.

In Equation (28) is given:

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

(2) Equation (29) is given for the system velocity.

$$(3) \quad \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

(4) Since  $\frac{1}{2} = 0$ ,

$$(5) \quad \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

(6) Therefore,

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

(7) Therefore, the system velocity is extended.

is extended to that of  $\frac{1}{2}$ . The power of the



response function are of course identical since the characteristic equation for the system is unchanged.

(6) The relative velocity is then:

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{\dot{x}}(s) &= \bar{v}_{3n}(s) - \bar{v}_{2n}(s) \quad \text{or,} \\ \dot{x}(T) &= v_{3n}(T) - v_{2n}(T).\end{aligned}\tag{33}$$

#### F. Numerical Procedure.

Equations (29) and (31) will form the basis of the time response calculations. While the entire procedure is straightforward, the number of cycles required to trace the time history, coupled with the superposition of an indeterminate number of shell modes, and the large amounts of complex number arithmetic, lead to the use of a digital computer. Since the general form of the residues is determined, the machine needs only to:

- (1) accurately determine the roots, real and complex, of the characteristic equation.
- (2) perform numerical quadrature or series approximation (Appendix B) to the incomplete Bessel functions at steps sufficiently small to provide time history desired
- (3) evaluate equations (29) and (31) as functions of time
- (4) superpose modal responses.

The frequency response ( $s = i\omega$ ) of the quasi-impedance is readily available by choosing the range and discrimination necessary.

the same function and the same initial state  
the corresponding system for the system is

where

(1) The relative velocity is then

$$\dot{x}(t) = \dot{y}(t) - \dot{z}(t) \quad \text{or} \quad \dot{x}(t) = \dot{y}(t) - \dot{z}(t)$$

$$\dot{x}(t) = \dot{y}(t) - \dot{z}(t) \quad (2)$$

Y. Relative Velocity

Equations (2) and (3) will give the basis of the line

relative velocity. While the relative velocity is independent,

the number of cycles required to trace the line history, called

also the representation of an independent number of lines, is

and the large number of coupled lines, called, lead to the use

of a digital computer. Since the number of lines is

independent, the number of lines is

(1) The number of lines is the total, real and virtual

of the system relative velocity

(2) The number of lines is the total, real and virtual

(3) The number of lines is the total, real and virtual

and the number of lines is the total, real and virtual

where

(4) The number of lines is the total, real and virtual

then

(5) The number of lines is the total, real and virtual

The number of lines is the total, real and virtual

is usually available in choosing the basis and the number of lines

Once satisfactorily programmed, all parameters can, of course, be varied, using systematic procedures to determine existing trends. For the initial computer runs, typical parameters were arbitrarily chosen to characterize the shell model, and shock wave. Three separate combinations of equipment - foundation model mass and natural frequency were chosen in a typical range to order to evaluate the ability of the quasi-impedance to describe interaction effects.

So as to be able to check by hand initial calculations using a closed form root-finder, the order of the characteristic equation was reduced from quintic to quartic. This reduction was accomplished by neglecting the shell mass. The maximum error will be experienced for times shortly after the shock wave arrival. The natural periods of the equipment models chosen, are of the order of transit time. However, it is obvious from equation (28) that the complete interaction is a function of relative hull - equipment masses. Therefore, no physical justification is offered, but rather the argument that the general ability or inability of the function to characterize the interaction will be retained. Details of the programming procedures are listed in Appendix A. The computer language is IBM FORTRAN and the computer IBM 7090.







### III. DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

A quasi-impedance function has been derived for a simple, but physically reasonable model. The function possesses flexibility for extension to analytic models of a more complex nature without changes in its basic form. It further provides an opportunity for incorporation of empirical data in the form of measured component impedances and shell geometry variables into an analytic description on a rational basis. The function describes the equipment model response in terms of physically meaningful parameters:

- a. equipment - foundation mass, stiffness, and natural frequency or experimentally determined impedances
- b. shell mass
- c. shell in-vacuo natural frequencies
- d. shell geometry
  1. radius
  2. cross-section moment of inertia
  3. shell thickness
  4. frame spacing, area and moment of inertia  
with the use of Appendix D
  5. empirical input of "effective length ratio"
- e. shock wave characteristics
  1. peak pressure
  2. exponential decay constant.

Complete evaluation can, of course, be made only after completion of a program of systematic parameter variation in

# III. ELECTRICITY

A general statement of the basic principles of electricity is given in the following. The purpose of this section is to provide a basis for the study of the more advanced topics in the field of electricity. It is divided into two parts: the first part deals with the basic principles of electricity, and the second part deals with the application of these principles to the design of electrical equipment.

1. Basic Principles of Electricity

a. Charge - The amount of electricity in a body is called its charge. Charge is measured in units called coulombs. A body is said to be positively charged if it has an excess of positive charge, and negatively charged if it has an excess of negative charge.

b. Potential - The potential of a body is the amount of work done in moving a unit of positive charge from infinity to the body. Potential is measured in units called volts.

c. Current - The current in a circuit is the amount of charge that flows through the circuit in a given time. Current is measured in units called amperes.

d. Resistance - The resistance of a circuit is the opposition to the flow of current. Resistance is measured in units called ohms.

e. Power - The power in a circuit is the rate at which work is done. Power is measured in units called watts.

f. Energy - The energy in a circuit is the amount of work done. Energy is measured in units called joules.

2. Application of Basic Principles to the Design of Electrical Equipment

a. Design of a Simple Circuit - A simple circuit consists of a source of electricity, a load, and connecting wires. The design of a simple circuit involves determining the values of the source, load, and wires so that the circuit will operate properly.

b. Design of a Complex Circuit - A complex circuit consists of many interconnected simple circuits. The design of a complex circuit involves determining the values of the components so that the circuit will operate properly.

c. Design of a Power System - A power system consists of a source of electricity, a transmission line, and a load. The design of a power system involves determining the values of the source, transmission line, and load so that the system will operate properly.

d. Design of a Control System - A control system consists of a source of electricity, a control device, and a load. The design of a control system involves determining the values of the source, control device, and load so that the system will operate properly.

conjunction with comparison with measured field data from realistic tests. The numerical procedure to test the general validity of this approach during this exploratory phase is outlined in II-F and in Appendix A. Conclusion of the time allotted for the numerical example occurred before the digital computer program was completely functional. Complete reliability of the root-finder subprogram to obtain the real and complex roots of the characteristic equation was not achieved. Two methods using the digital program and another hand-calculated test method were used in searching for the roots. Comparison of the results from these three methods lead the author to conclude that a combination of absolute and relative root magnitudes in the lower modes and relative root magnitudes in the higher modes both prevent convergence and introduce numerical inaccuracies into the root-finding technique. While the possibility of programmer procedural error is not precluded, careful checking has revealed no blunders (as opposed to errors).

The major program using a double precision arithmetic method for automatic computation in a complex number mode of the pole residues and time variance appeared to function properly. The failure to achieve general program reliability naturally prevents inclusion of the velocity responses calculated. However, for the modes whose characteristic equation roots were reasonably accurate, responses were of a damped oscillatory form as would be physically expected. As the weight and natural frequency of the equipment were varied, response calculated conformed as expected (25); i.e., the larger the mass, the lower the peak mass velocity



[illegible]



and the larger the rise time. The influence of mass of equipment on peak velocity can be seen directly in equations (27) and (29). The direction of the mass effect on the rise time is less obvious, but it is clear that the mass influence is directly proportional to its magnitude. The accuracy of evaluation of the incomplete Bessel function for large negative root values during early times of the transit period became progressively worse as the mode order increased. The cause of this is shared by the massless shell used to simplify root-finding problems and the form of the equation for small times involving small differences between large numbers. Accurate results for these early phases of the response motion can be achieved by series expansion of the impedance in  $s$  and subsequent term by term integration. The quasi-impedance would then be described by a two-phase function, each phase with a time validity range. The need for this added complexity needs to be evaluated.

Equation (27) describes the velocity response relative to a set of fixed coordinates, which is adequate for some parametric studies. However, in most situations the damage evaluation or "performance level" is better described in terms of response motions relative to the hull. The utility of the impedance approach is demonstrated by the simplicity with which the relative velocity is obtained, as shown by equations (32) and (33).

In general, the investigator is convinced that the system model is ultimately capable of providing a qualitative and quantitative estimate of the response of a real cross section over a range of test conditions. It provides an analytic model bearing some of the

and the larger the time. The direction of wave of expansion  
on each velocity can be seen directly in equation (IV) and (V).  
The direction of the wave effect on the time is less obvious,  
but it is clear that the wave influence is directly proportional to  
its magnitude. The frequency of variation of the temperature around  
the mean value is large relative to the time during which the wave of the  
transient period becomes progressively worse as the wave enters the system.  
The cause of this is shown by the equation which will be slightly  
root-finding problems and the form of the equation for small  
times involving small differences between large numbers. However,  
results for these small phases of the transient period can be  
obtained by series expansion of the equation for a small amplitude  
seen by first integration. The great advantage would then be  
described by a two-point function, each phase with a time relative  
value. The need for this added complexity needs to be evaluated.  
Equation (2) describes the velocity response relative to  
a set of fixed coordinates, which is adequate for the present  
analysis. However, it is not sufficient for the present evaluation as  
"performance level" is better described in terms of response  
relative to the wall. The utility of the frequency approach  
is demonstrated by the equation which will be relative velocity  
in Chapter 10 where the equations (32) and (33).  
In general, the investigator is reminded that the system  
model is relatively complex of involving a continuous and discontinuous  
estimate of the response of a real system system over a range of  
test conditions. It is noted in Chapter 10 that the wave of the

characteristics of a distributed mass system with the convenience of a discrete impedance chain system. As such it provides a means of attaching quantitative meaning, in the form of time response, to:

- (1) shock-spectrum null seen at equipment fixed-base natural frequency in discrete mass experiments investigating distributed mass phenomena.
- (2) knowledge that shock spectrum - normal mode approach, by destroying time history of input motion, results in over-conservative estimated response (due to neglecting of modal time to peak in summation process).

By describing the response in terms of physically meaningful parameters, the author believes that this approach will allow a better understanding of the basic phenomena. In providing a method of breaking down the complicated system interaction into component interactions capable of description by engineering approximation, the impedance approach is of great value.



characteristics of a distributed mass system with the assumption  
of a discrete lumped mass system. In such a system a mass  
of substance is distributed among the parts of the system, so

(1) Mass elements will have no equivalent mass

located at a point in space, but distributed

throughout the volume of the system.

(2) The mass of the system is constant and

distributed in a continuous manner, so that

there is no discontinuity in the mass

at any point in the system.

(3)

By describing the system in terms of physical quantities

distributed, the system follows that this system will have a

better understanding of the basic phenomena. In describing a system

at a point in time the complexity of the system is reduced

into a single value of description by reducing complexity.

The important aspects of the system are



CONCLUSIONS

1. It is possible to formulate an analytic approach describing the water applied pressure loading - hull - equipment interaction with the use of engineering assumptions, capable of solution with a reasonable amount of effort.
2. The use of mechanical impedance and transform methods provides a powerful analytic tool and a flexible format and procedure for the introduction of more exact model components and of empirical data.

CONCLUSIONS

1. It is possible to determine an accurate description of the water quality present today - this is especially true in the case of the use of appropriate instruments, capable of detection with a reasonable amount of effort.
2. The use of scientific techniques and methods for the purpose of a general scientific goal and a limited focus and procedure for the investigation of more exact data is necessary and is especially true.

### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Systematic parameter variation of the derived quasi-impedance function should be conducted to provide rational basis for the establishment of design inputs and goals.
2. The impedance function should be expanded to include the effects of:
  - a. multi-degree of freedom equipment - foundation model
  - b. foundation and equipment damping
  - c. longitudinal whipping response
  - d. experimental - empirical inputs
3. Response variation should be investigated as the equipment attachment point varies around the periphery.
4. Investigate need for two-phase impedance function to extend accuracy during early times of transit.
5. In conjunction with 2c and 3, investigate the effect of attack angle of incidence.
6. A quantitative investigation of the "spectrum dip" phenomenon for a distributed mass model of the form developed here should be conducted.

CONCLUSIONS

1. Systemic responses continue to be observed in the absence of external stimuli.
2. The response should be considered as a result of the system's internal state.
3. The response should be considered as a result of the system's internal state.
4. The response should be considered as a result of the system's internal state.
5. The response should be considered as a result of the system's internal state.
6. The response should be considered as a result of the system's internal state.
7. The response should be considered as a result of the system's internal state.
8. The response should be considered as a result of the system's internal state.
9. The response should be considered as a result of the system's internal state.
10. The response should be considered as a result of the system's internal state.



APPENDIX



# APPENDIX A.

## DETAILS OF PROCEDURE

### 1. Computer Procedure.

- a. In order to expedite hand calculation checking of the IBM 7090 computer program during the exploratory phase of the problem, the order of the characteristic equation  $\Delta$  is reduced by neglecting the shell mass.

As a result,  $\Delta$  reduces to:

$$s^2 + \frac{a}{\rho c^2} \omega_n^2 s + \frac{a}{\rho c^2} \bar{\omega}_n^2$$

or

$$s^2 + \sigma_n s + \sigma_n \bar{\sigma}_n \quad \text{where}$$

$\sigma_n$  is the non-dimensional shell stiffness

$$= \omega_n^2 \frac{a}{\rho c^2}$$

Equation (27) becomes:

$$\bar{v}_{3n} = \frac{s c_n P_0 \left[ (s + \bar{\sigma}_n) I_{n0}(s) + s I'_{n0}(s) \right] e^{-s}}{(s+B)(a_4 s^4 + a_3 s^3 + a_2 s^2 + a_1 s + a_0)}$$

$$\text{where } a_4 = \rho c \cdot \frac{M_1}{k} \cdot \frac{c^2}{a^2}$$

$$a_3 = \rho c \cdot \frac{M_1}{k} \cdot \frac{c^2}{a^2} \cdot \sigma_n + M_1 \cdot \frac{c}{a} \cdot \frac{1}{K_1}$$

$$a_2 = \rho c \cdot \frac{M_1}{k} \cdot \frac{c^2}{a^2} \cdot \sigma_n \cdot \bar{\sigma}_n + \rho c$$

$$+ M_1 \cdot \frac{c}{a} \cdot \bar{\sigma}_n \cdot \frac{1}{K_1}$$





$$a_1 = \rho c \sigma_n$$

$$a_0 = \rho c \sigma_n \bar{g}_n$$

Rearranging, with

$$\omega_{mach}^2 = \frac{k}{m_1} \quad \text{natural frequency of foundation equipment}$$

$$K_2 = K_1 \times \rho c^2$$

$$V_0 = P_0 + \frac{a^2 \omega_{mach}^2}{\rho c^3}$$

yields

$$\bar{v}_{3n} = \frac{V_0 s e_n \left[ (s + \bar{g}_n) I_{n0}(s) + s I'_{n0}(s) \right] e^{-s}}{(s+B) \left[ s^4 + b_3 s^3 + b_2 s^2 + b_1 s + b_0 \right]} \quad (A-1)$$

$$\text{where } b_3 = \left[ \sigma_n + \left( \frac{m_1}{K_2} \right) (\omega_{mach}^2) \right]$$

$$b_2 = \left[ \sigma_n \bar{g}_n + \frac{M_1}{K_2} \omega_{mach}^2 \bar{g}_n + \frac{a^2}{c^2} \omega_{mach}^2 \right]$$

$$b_1 = \frac{a^2}{c^2} \omega_{mach}^2 \sigma_n$$

$$b_0 = \frac{a^2}{c^2} \omega_{mach}^2 \sigma_n \bar{g}_n$$

The roots to the characteristic equation above will be called  $s_1, s_2, s_3, s_4$ .

Inversion of (A-1) is accomplished by calculating the residues about each of the poles,  $s_1$ .

The general form of the time response for all modes other than translational, is:

$$V_0 = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{M_1} + \frac{1}{M_2} \right)$$

$$V_0 = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{M_1} + \frac{1}{M_2} \right)$$

where  $M_1$  and  $M_2$  are the masses of the two particles.

where  $M_1$  and  $M_2$  are the masses of the two particles.

$$V_0 = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{M_1} + \frac{1}{M_2} \right)$$

where

$$(A.1) \quad V_0 = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{M_1} + \frac{1}{M_2} \right)$$

$$V_0 = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{M_1} + \frac{1}{M_2} \right)$$

$$V_0 = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{M_1} + \frac{1}{M_2} \right)$$

$$V_0 = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{M_1} + \frac{1}{M_2} \right)$$

The roots of the characteristic equation above will

be called  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n$ .

where  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n$  are the roots of the characteristic equation.

The roots of the characteristic equation will be called  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n$ .

The roots of the characteristic equation will be called  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n$ .

where  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n$  are the roots of the characteristic equation.

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_{3n}(T) = & V_0 e_n(-B) \left[ \frac{(\bar{g}_n - n - B) I_{n0}(-B) - B (I_{(n-1)0}(-B))}{(s_1 + B)(s_2 + B)(s_3 + B)(s_4 + B)} \right] e^{B(1-T)} \\
 & + V_0 e_n(s_1) \left[ \frac{(\bar{g}_n - n + s_1) I_{n0}(s_1) + s_1 I_{(n-1)0}(s_1)}{(s_1 + B)(s_1 - s_2)(s_1 - s_3)(s_1 - s_4)} \right] e^{-s_1(1-T)} \\
 & + V_0 e_n(s_2) \left[ \frac{(\bar{g}_n - n + s_2) I_{n0}(s_2) + s_2 I_{(n-1)0}(s_2)}{(s_2 + B)(s_2 - s_1)(s_2 - s_3)(s_2 - s_4)} \right] e^{-s_2(1-T)} \\
 & + V_0 e_n(s_3) \left[ \frac{(\bar{g}_n - n + s_3) I_{n0}(s_3) + s_3 I_{(n-1)0}(s_3)}{(s_3 + B)(s_3 - s_1)(s_3 - s_2)(s_3 - s_4)} \right] e^{-s_3(1-T)} \\
 & + V_0 e_n(s_4) \left[ \frac{(\bar{g}_n - n + s_4) I_{n0}(s_4) + s_4 I_{(n-1)0}(s_4)}{(s_4 + B)(s_4 - s_1)(s_4 - s_2)(s_4 - s_3)} \right] e^{-s_4(1-T)} \\
 & (n \times 1.) \qquad \qquad \qquad (A-2)
 \end{aligned}$$

b. Shell and equipment - foundation parameters were introduced as data to the machine, which calculated the modal coefficients of the characteristic equation of (A-1) for the first twenty modes. Subroutine root-finder was programmed to search for the real - complex roots of the resulting quartic. The first sub-program used was an IBM SHARE Distribution Program #1124, "MULLER"\*. Persisting machine overflows, due perhaps to coefficient incompatibility, resulted in the author programming the Euler - Descartes Method

\*"MULLER" is based upon the theory of Muller, J., "A Method for the Solution of Equations with Automatic Computers", Mathematical Tables of Automatic Computation, 1956, pp 208, 215.

$$(-1)^n \frac{((-1)^{n-1} (x-1)^{n-1})}{(n-1)!(x-1)^{n-1}} = (-1)^n \frac{(-1)^{n-1} (x-1)^{n-1}}{(n-1)!(x-1)^{n-1}} (-1)^n = (-1)^n$$

$$(1-f)I = \frac{(1-f)^2 I^2}{(1-f)^2 I^2 + (1-f)^2 I^2 + (1-f)^2 I^2} \quad (1-f)^2 I^2$$

$$(x-1)(x-2) = \frac{(x-1)}{(x-1)(x-2)} - \frac{(x-2)}{(x-1)(x-2)} = \frac{1}{(x-2)} - \frac{1}{(x-1)}$$

$$(1-x) = \frac{(1-x)^2}{(1-x)^2} = \frac{(1-x)^2}{(1-x)^2} = \frac{(1-x)^2}{(1-x)^2} \quad (2)$$

$$(1-L) \pi = \left( \frac{(1-\alpha)(1-\beta)}{(1-\alpha)(1-\beta) - (1-\alpha)(1-\beta)} \right) \left( \frac{(1-\alpha)(1-\beta)}{(1-\alpha)(1-\beta) - (1-\alpha)(1-\beta)} \right) (1-\alpha)(1-\beta)$$

(5-2) (1.2.7)

[illegible]

of a female (possibly a 1950s model) and a male (possibly a 1950s model) in a room with a large window. The female is standing and looking out the window, while the male is sitting and looking at her. The room has a large window with a view of a city skyline. The image is a black and white photograph.



for closed form solution of quartic, previously used to check computer results. The basic steps are:

1. reduce quartic

$$y^4 + py^3 + qy^2 + ry + s = 0$$

to form

$$x^4 + ax^2 + bx + c = 0$$

by substitution

$$y = (x - p/4).$$

We find

$$a = \frac{8q - 3p^2}{8}$$

$$b = \frac{16r - 8pq + 2p^3}{16}$$

$$c = \frac{-3p^4 + 16qp^2 - 64rp + 256s}{256}$$

2. With  $\ell$ ,  $m$ , and  $n$  as the roots of the resolvent cubic:

$$t^3 + \left(\frac{a}{2}\right) t^2 + \left(\frac{a^2 - 4c}{16}\right) t - \frac{b^2}{64} = 0$$

The reduced quartic roots are:

$$x_1 = \pm (-\sqrt{\ell} - \sqrt{m} - \sqrt{n})$$

$$x_2 = \pm (-\sqrt{\ell} + \sqrt{m} + \sqrt{n})$$

$$x_3 = \pm (\sqrt{\ell} - \sqrt{m} + \sqrt{n})$$

$$x_4 = \pm (\sqrt{\ell} - \sqrt{m} - \sqrt{n})$$

where upper sign is used if  $b$  is positive and the lower sign if  $b$  is negative.

For a given total angular momentum, the energy levels are split into two groups, one for spin up and one for spin down. The energy levels are

1. For spin up

$$E_{\uparrow} = E_0 + \frac{1}{2} \hbar \omega_c + \frac{1}{2} \hbar \omega_s + \frac{1}{2} \hbar \omega_d$$

2. For spin down

$$E_{\downarrow} = E_0 + \frac{1}{2} \hbar \omega_c + \frac{1}{2} \hbar \omega_s + \frac{1}{2} \hbar \omega_d$$

By substituting

$$E = E_0 + \frac{1}{2} \hbar \omega_c + \frac{1}{2} \hbar \omega_s + \frac{1}{2} \hbar \omega_d$$

we find

$$E = E_0 + \frac{1}{2} \hbar \omega_c + \frac{1}{2} \hbar \omega_s + \frac{1}{2} \hbar \omega_d$$

$$E = E_0 + \frac{1}{2} \hbar \omega_c + \frac{1}{2} \hbar \omega_s + \frac{1}{2} \hbar \omega_d$$

$$E = E_0 + \frac{1}{2} \hbar \omega_c + \frac{1}{2} \hbar \omega_s + \frac{1}{2} \hbar \omega_d$$

3. With  $\frac{1}{2} \hbar \omega_c$  as the zero of the

energy scale

$$E_{\uparrow} = \frac{1}{2} \hbar \omega_c + \frac{1}{2} \hbar \omega_s + \frac{1}{2} \hbar \omega_d$$

The energy levels are

$$E_{\uparrow} = \frac{1}{2} \hbar \omega_c + \frac{1}{2} \hbar \omega_s + \frac{1}{2} \hbar \omega_d$$

$$E_{\downarrow} = \frac{1}{2} \hbar \omega_c + \frac{1}{2} \hbar \omega_s + \frac{1}{2} \hbar \omega_d$$

$$E_{\uparrow} = \frac{1}{2} \hbar \omega_c + \frac{1}{2} \hbar \omega_s + \frac{1}{2} \hbar \omega_d$$

$$E_{\downarrow} = \frac{1}{2} \hbar \omega_c + \frac{1}{2} \hbar \omega_s + \frac{1}{2} \hbar \omega_d$$

and the lower spin is positive

and the lower spin is positive

- c. Having calculated the roots of the characteristic equation, the computer was programmed to evaluate the modal incomplete Bessel function  $I_{n0}$  of equation (B-1) at three-degree increments in envelopment angle with a three-station Simpson's Rule. After storing these values, the residues of equation (A-2) were evaluated at intervals of the non-dimensional time  $T$  corresponding to the envelopment angle ( $\theta$ ) increments of the integrated Bessel function.

## 2. Typical Shell and Equipment - Foundation Parameters Used.

- a. Using typical values for  $E$ ,  $I$ ,  $a$ ,  $\rho$ ,  $\rho_s$ ,  $m_n$ , yielded for the simple shell,

$$\omega_o^2 \text{ (extensional)} = (1.13 \times 10^6) \frac{\text{rad}^2}{\text{sec}^2},$$

$$\omega_n^2 \text{ (flexural)} = \frac{n^2 (1 - n^2)^2}{1 + n^2} \times 782 \frac{\text{rad}^2}{\text{sec}^2},$$

$$\bar{\omega}_o^2 = 4.23 \times 10^6 \text{ lb}_f/\text{ft}^2 \text{ surface/ft length}$$

$$\bar{\omega}_n^2 = 3035 \cdot (1 - n^2)^2 \text{ lb}_f/\text{ft}^2 \text{ surface/ft length.}$$

- b. Three combinations were chosen for the equipment - foundation parameters:

$$1. M_1 = 155.2 \text{ slugs/ft.}$$

$$k = 5.515 \times 10^6 \text{ lb}_f/\text{ft.}$$

$$f = 30 \text{ cycles per second (cps)}$$

$$2. M_1 = 7.76 \text{ slugs/ft.}$$

$$k = 1.960 \times 10^6 \text{ lb}_f/\text{ft.}$$

$$f = 80 \text{ cps}$$





3.  $M_1 = 155.2$  slugs/ft.

$$k = 33.2 \times 10^6 \text{ lb}_f/\text{ft.}$$

$$f = 120 \text{ cps}$$

c. Shock Wave Characteristics.

A peak pressure of 2000 psi and a decay constant

$\beta = 20.8 \text{ sec}^{-1}$  were introduced as data to the machine.

$$3. \quad \frac{1}{2} \cdot 10^2 = 50$$

$$4. \quad \frac{1}{2} \cdot 10^2 = 50$$

$$5. \quad \frac{1}{2} \cdot 10^2 = 50$$

6.  $\frac{1}{2} \cdot 10^2 = 50$

A peak pressure of 500 psi and a peak velocity

of 20.0 in/sec were measured at the

location.

7.  $\frac{1}{2} \cdot 10^2 = 50$

8.  $\frac{1}{2} \cdot 10^2 = 50$

9.  $\frac{1}{2} \cdot 10^2 = 50$

10.  $\frac{1}{2} \cdot 10^2 = 50$

11.  $\frac{1}{2} \cdot 10^2 = 50$

12.  $\frac{1}{2} \cdot 10^2 = 50$

13.  $\frac{1}{2} \cdot 10^2 = 50$

14.  $\frac{1}{2} \cdot 10^2 = 50$

15.  $\frac{1}{2} \cdot 10^2 = 50$

16.  $\frac{1}{2} \cdot 10^2 = 50$

17.  $\frac{1}{2} \cdot 10^2 = 50$

18.  $\frac{1}{2} \cdot 10^2 = 50$

19.  $\frac{1}{2} \cdot 10^2 = 50$

20.  $\frac{1}{2} \cdot 10^2 = 50$

21.  $\frac{1}{2} \cdot 10^2 = 50$

22.  $\frac{1}{2} \cdot 10^2 = 50$

23.  $\frac{1}{2} \cdot 10^2 = 50$

24.  $\frac{1}{2} \cdot 10^2 = 50$

# APPENDIX B.

## NUMERICAL EVALUATION OF INCOMPLETE AND COMPLETE MODIFIED BESSEL FUNCTION OF THE FIRST KIND

During the shock wave transit across the cylinder, evaluation of the Fourier modal coefficients of the incident pressure yields the function:

$$I_{n\theta}(s) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\theta} e^{s \cos \theta} \cos n\theta \, d\theta \quad (B-1)$$

$$0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$$

where  $\theta$  is the angle of envelopment. For times greater than the transit time of the shock wave,  $I_{n\theta}$  becomes:

$$I_n(s) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} e^{s \cos \theta} \cos n\theta \, d\theta. \quad (B-2)$$

Equation (C-2) is the definition of the modified Bessel function of order  $n$ . Equation (C-1) is therefore termed the incomplete modified Bessel function of order  $n$ . Equation (C-1) is not integrable in closed form, but is capable of evaluation by:

- (1) numerical quadrature
- (2) rapidly convergent series approximation.

Figure B-1 plots  $I_{n\theta}(s)$  as function of  $T$  (or equivalently  $\theta$ ) for a specified real root of the characteristic equation, as obtained using three-station Simpson's Rule. It is presented to give an idea of the gross form of the function. In general,  $s$  is complex and requires integration of real and imaginary parts. Equation (B-1) takes the form:

# ANALYSIS OF THE SCATTERING OF ELECTROMAGNETIC WAVES BY A PERIODIC STRUCTURE OF THE FIRST KIND

During the analysis we treat the cylinder as a scatterer of the first kind. The coefficients of the incident wave are determined by the boundary conditions on the cylinder surface. This yields the following:

$$I_n(a) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\pi e^{i n \theta} \cos \theta d\theta \quad (1-1)$$

where  $\theta$  is the angle of observation. The time factor  $e^{-i \omega t}$  is omitted. The wave number  $k$  is assumed to be real.

$$I_n(a) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\pi e^{i n \theta} \cos \theta d\theta \quad (1-2)$$

Equation (1-2) is the definition of the modified Bessel function of order  $n$ . Equation (1-1) is identical with the known integral representation of the modified Bessel function of order  $n$ . Equation (1-1) is not integrable in closed form, but is capable of evaluation by:

- (1) numerical methods
  - (2) rapidly convergent series expansion.
- Figure 1-1 shows  $I_n(a)$  as a function of  $a$  for  $n=0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5$ . A specified root of the characteristic equation, as obtained using the method of steepest descent, is shown. It is represented by the solid line of the group of the roots. In general, a root of the characteristic equation of the first kind is real and positive. Equation (1-1) takes the form:



$$I_{n\theta}(s) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\theta e^{(x+iy)\cos\theta} \cos n\theta \, d\theta, \text{ which can be}$$

written by Euler's identity as:

$$\frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\theta e^{x \cos \theta} \left[ \cos(y \cos \theta) + i \sin(y \cos \theta) \right] \cos n\theta \, d\theta,$$

or

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\theta e^{x \cos \theta} \cos(y \cos \theta) \cos n\theta \, d\theta \\ & + i \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\theta e^{x \cos \theta} \sin(y \cos \theta) \cos n\theta \, d\theta \end{aligned} \quad (B-3)$$

where  $x$  and  $y$  refer to the real and imaginary parts of  $s$  respectively.

A digital machine makes the evaluation of (B-3) quite effortless.

An alternate method of evaluation is to use the Jacobi-Anger formula and a series expansion of the modified Bessel function.

Bessel functions of non-negative order  $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$  are single valued integral functions of  $s$ . They may be formed as coefficients of the Fourier series

$$e^{+z \cos t} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \epsilon_n I_n(s) \cos n t \quad (\text{Jacobi-Anger Formula}) \quad (B-4)$$

where  $\epsilon_n$  (Neumann factor) = 1 for  $n = 0$

= 2 for  $n = 1, 2, \dots$

Using (B-4), (B-1) goes to:

$$\pi I_{n\theta}(s) = \int_0^\theta \cos n\theta \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \epsilon_m I_m(s) \cos m\theta \, d\theta.$$

$$I_n(\theta) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi e^{i n \theta} \cos(\theta) d\theta, \text{ which can be}$$

written by Euler's identity as:

$$I_n(\theta) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi e^{i n \theta} \left[ \cos(\theta) \cos(\theta) + i \sin(\theta) \cos(\theta) \right] d\theta,$$

or

$$I_n(\theta) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi e^{i n \theta} \cos(\theta) \cos(\theta) d\theta + \frac{i}{\pi} \int_0^\pi e^{i n \theta} \sin(\theta) \cos(\theta) d\theta$$

$$I_n(\theta) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi e^{i n \theta} \cos(\theta) \cos(\theta) d\theta \quad (2-3)$$

where  $x$  and  $y$  refer to the real and imaginary parts of a respectively.

A slight modification in the evaluation of (2-3) will allow us to

obtain a general integral of evaluation is to use the following

formula and a series expansion of the modified Bessel function.

General formula of non-negative order  $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$  may be

used in the evaluation of  $I_n$ . They will be found as coefficients

of the Fourier series

$$I_n(\theta) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi e^{i n \theta} \cos(\theta) d\theta \quad (\text{Jacobi-Anger formula}) \quad (2-4)$$

where  $n$  (Bessel factor)  $= 1$  for  $n = 0$

$= 2$  for  $n = 1, 2, \dots$

Using (2-4), (2-1) can be

$$I_n(\theta) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi e^{i n \theta} \cos(\theta) d\theta$$

The  $e_m I_m(s)$  is not a function of the integration, so that we can bring it outside the summation sign and interchange the integration and summation signs yielding a form:

$$\begin{aligned} \pi I_{n\theta}(s) I'_0(s) &= \int_0^\theta \cos n\theta \, d\theta + 2 I_1(s) \int_0^\theta \cos n\theta \cos \theta \, d\theta \\ &+ 2 I_2(s) \int_0^\theta \cos n\theta \cos 2\theta \, d\theta \\ &+ 2 I_3(s) \int_0^\theta \cos n\theta \cos 3\theta \, d\theta \\ &+ \dots \end{aligned} \quad (B-5)$$

Equation (B-5) involves for real  $s$  only tabulated functions and integrations soluable in closed form. Further, because of rapid relative decay of the modified function with increasing order, five or six terms should be adequate for engineering accuracy.

For non-tabulated arguments the modified Bessel function of the first kind,

$$I_m(s) = i^{-m} J_m(is),$$

where  $J_m(s)$  is the Bessel function of the first kind is defined by:

$$I_m(s) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(s/2)^{2k+m}}{k! (k+m)!} \quad (B-6)$$

$$= \frac{s^m}{2^m \Gamma(m+1)} \left( 1 + \frac{s^2}{2(2m+2)} + \frac{s^4}{2 \cdot 4(2m+2)(2m+4)} \right.$$

$$\left. + \dots \right) \quad (|\text{ARG } s| < \pi)$$

with  $\Gamma(n)$  gamma function  $= (n-1)! = (n-1) \Gamma(n-1)$ .

The  $I_n(s)$  is a function of the frequency  $s$  and the order  $n$ . It is defined by the following integral equation:

$$I_n(s) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} I_{n-1}(t) dt \quad (2-1)$$

$$I_0(s) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} dt = \frac{1}{s}$$

$$I_1(s) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} I_0(t) dt = \frac{1}{s^2}$$

(2-2)

.....

Equation (2-2) involves the integral of the function  $I_{n-1}(t)$  multiplied by the exponential function  $e^{-st}$ . This integral is taken over the range from  $t=0$  to  $t=\infty$ . The function  $I_{n-1}(t)$  is the Laplace transform of the function  $I_{n-2}(t)$ , and so on, down to  $I_0(t)$ , which is the unit impulse function  $\delta(t)$ .

Integration of the first term

$$I_n(s) = \frac{1}{s^n}$$

where  $I_0(s)$  is the Laplace transform of the unit impulse function  $\delta(t)$ .

or

(2-3)

$$I_n(s) = \frac{1}{s^n} = \frac{1}{s} \cdot \frac{1}{s^{n-1}}$$

$$\frac{1}{s^n} = \frac{1}{s} \cdot \frac{1}{s^{n-1}} = \frac{1}{s} \cdot \frac{1}{s^{n-1}}$$

$$(1-s)^{-n} = \frac{1}{(1-s)^n}$$

$$(1-s)^{-n} = \frac{1}{(1-s)^n} = \frac{1}{(1-s)^n}$$



For small values of  $s$ , (B-6) can be approximated by the leading terms:

$$I_m(s) \approx \frac{1}{2^m m!} s^m . \quad (B-7)$$

For large values of  $s$ ,

$$I_m(s) \approx \frac{e^s}{\sqrt{2\pi s}} . \quad (B-8)$$

In manipulating the modified Bessel functions, the following recurrence relations are useful,

$$\frac{d}{ds} I_m(as) = a I_{m-1}(as) - \frac{m}{s} I_m(as) \quad (B-9)$$

$$\frac{d}{ds} I_m(as) = a I_{m+1}(as) + \frac{m}{s} I_m(as) \quad (B-10)$$

$$2 \frac{d}{ds} I_m(as) = a [I_{m-1}(as) + I_{m+1}(as)] \quad (B-11)$$

$$I_{m-1}(as) - I_{m+1}(as) = \frac{2m}{as} I_m(as) . \quad (B-12)$$

For small values of  $a$ , (2-5) can be approximated by the leading

term:

$$(2-6) \quad I_n(a) \approx \frac{1}{2^n n!} a^n$$

For large values of  $a$ ,

$$(2-7) \quad I_n(a) \approx \frac{e^{-a} a^n}{\sqrt{2\pi a}}$$

In analyzing the modified Bessel functions, the following re-

currence relations are useful:

$$(2-8) \quad \frac{d}{da} I_n(a) = I_{n-1}(a) - \frac{n}{a} I_n(a)$$

$$(2-9) \quad \frac{d}{da} I_n(a) = I_{n+1}(a) + \frac{n}{a} I_n(a)$$

$$(2-10) \quad \frac{d}{da} \left[ I_n(a) - I_{n-1}(a) \right] = I_n(a) + I_{n-1}(a)$$

$$(2-11) \quad \frac{d}{da} \left[ I_n(a) + I_{n-1}(a) \right] = I_n(a) - I_{n-1}(a)$$

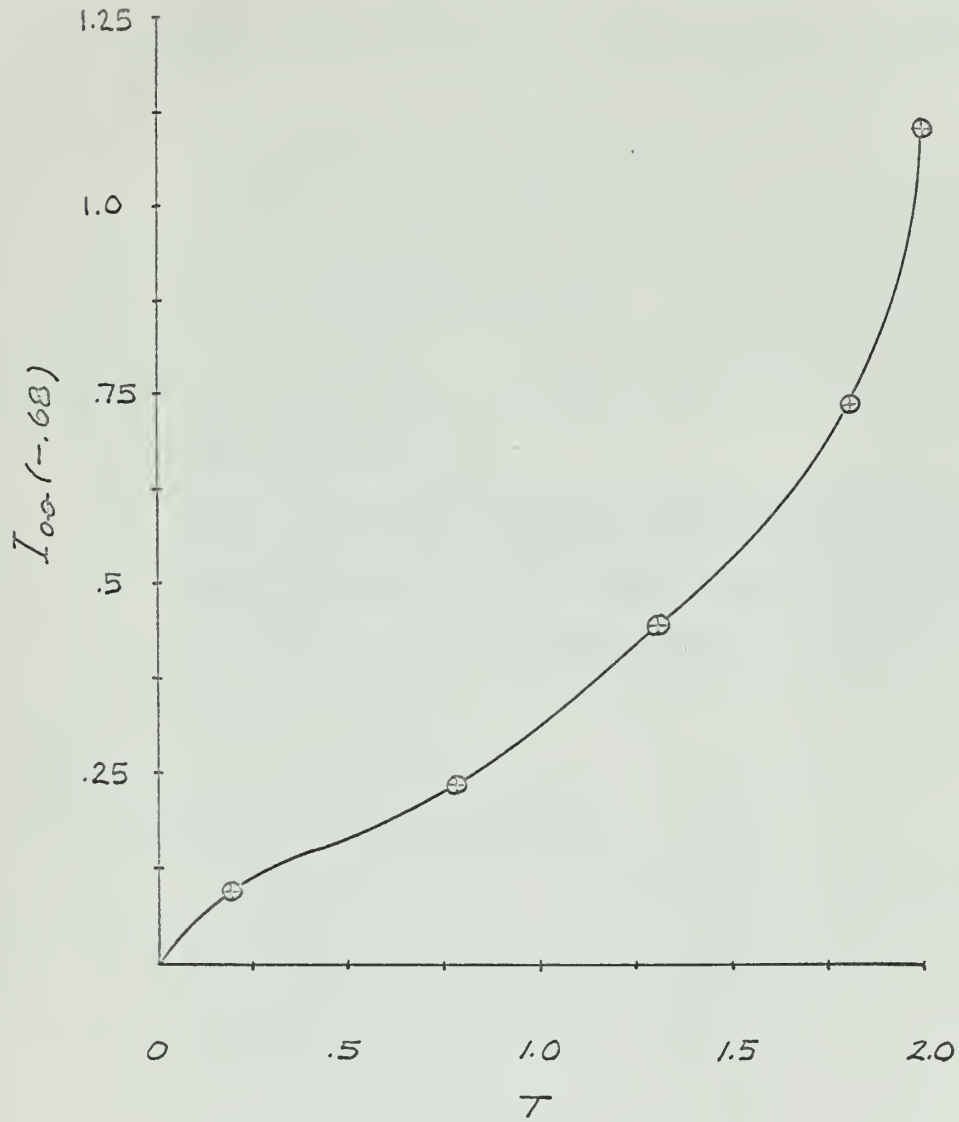


FIGURE B-1.  
 EXAMPLE PLOT OF INCOMPLETE MODIFIED  
 BESSEL FUNCTION vs  $T$  ( $0 < \theta < 2\pi$ )  
 $n=0$   $s=-.680$



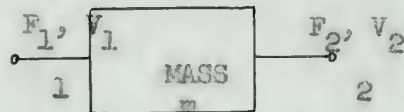


# APPENDIX C.

## FOUR-POLE PARAMETERS

### 1. Development of Four-Pole Parameters for Fundamental Elements.

#### a. Mass



Performance Equations are:

$$\bar{V} = \bar{V}_1 = \bar{V}_2$$

$$\bar{F}_1 - \bar{F}_2 = s m \bar{V}$$

where  $F$  and  $V$  are arbitrary complex functions of time and  $\bar{F}$  and  $\bar{V}$  are the transforms of these functions.

It is clear that the four-pole matrix is then:

$$\{m\} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & sm \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

#### b. Massless Spring Four Poles



Performance Equations are:

$$F = F_1 = F_2$$

$$F_1 = k [x_1 - x_2] = \frac{k}{s} (V_1 - V_2),$$

$$\text{or } V_1 = \frac{s}{k} F_2 + V_2$$

The four-pole matrix is then

$$\{k\} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ s/k & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

#### c. Viscous Damper

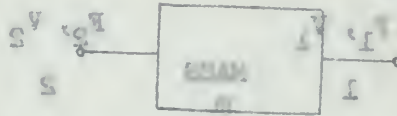


# APPENDIX B.

## FOUR-POLE ANALOGY

### 1. Development of Two-Pole Parameters for Transmitted Elements.

a. Loss



Performance Equations are:

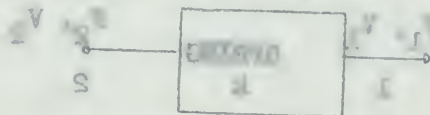
$$\bar{V} = \bar{V}_1 = \bar{V}_2$$

$$\bar{I}_1 - \bar{I}_2 = s m \bar{V}$$

where  $\bar{V}$  and  $\bar{V}$  are arbitrary complex functions of time and  $\bar{I}$  and  $\bar{V}$  are the transforms of these functions. It is clear that the four-pole matrix is then:

$$[m] = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{s} & m \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

b. Lossless Spreading Four Poles



Performance Equations are:

$$\bar{V} = \bar{V}_1 = \bar{V}_2$$

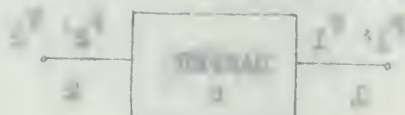
$$\bar{I}_1 = k \left[ \bar{I}_1' - \bar{I}_2' \right] = \frac{k}{s} (\bar{V}_1' - \bar{V}_2')$$

$$\text{or } \bar{V}_1 = \frac{s}{k} \bar{I}_1' - \bar{V}_2'$$

The four-pole matrix is then

$$[k] = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ s/k & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

c. Voltage Divider



Performance Equations are:

$$F = F_1 = F_2,$$

$$F_1 = c(V_1 - V_2) \text{ or}$$

$$V_1 = \frac{1}{c} F_2 + V_2.$$

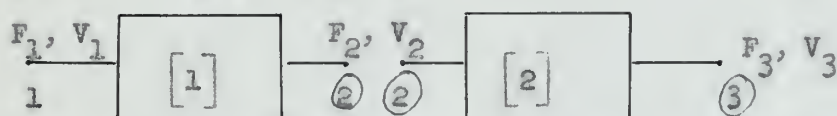
The four-pole matrix is thus

$$\{c\} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1/c & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

## 2. Combinations of Component Quadripoles

### a. Series Combination.

If the output of one component is connected to the input station of another system, the two systems are in series. For example, if the two components below are



connected at point 2, the components are connected in series. If the four-pole of {1} is

$$\begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix} \text{ and}$$

the four-pole of {2} is

$$\begin{bmatrix} E & F \\ G & H \end{bmatrix}, \text{ then the}$$

four-pole relating  $F_1$  and  $V_1$  to  $F_3$  and  $V_3$  is

$$\begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} E & F \\ G & H \end{bmatrix}.$$

So that the net series connected system four-pole is equal to the matrix product of the four-pole matrices associated with each of the systems making up the composite system.

where  $V$  is the vector

$$V = \begin{bmatrix} V_1 \\ V_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$V_1 = \frac{1}{2}(V_1 + V_2) \text{ or}$$

$$V_1 = \frac{1}{2}V_1 + \frac{1}{2}V_2$$

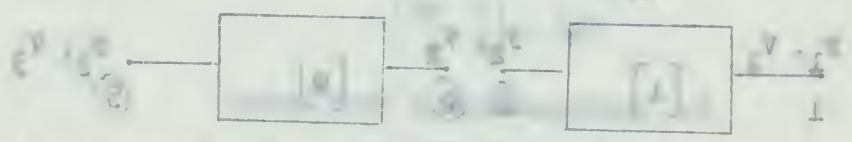
The two-pole matrix is then

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

2. Combinations of Elementary Quadratics

a. Series Connection.

If the output of one component is connected to the input of another, the two systems are in series. The transfer function of the series combination is



represented as  $V_1$  and  $V_2$  are the components of the vector

in series. If the transfer function of [G] is

$$\begin{bmatrix} G_{11} & G_{12} \\ G_{21} & G_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

the transfer function of [H] is

$$\begin{bmatrix} H_{11} & H_{12} \\ H_{21} & H_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

then the transfer function of the series combination is

$$\begin{bmatrix} G_{11}H_{11} & G_{11}H_{12} + G_{12}H_{11} \\ G_{21}H_{11} & G_{21}H_{12} + G_{22}H_{11} \end{bmatrix}$$

so that the two series connected systems transfer

is equal to the matrix product of the two-pole

matrices associated with each of the systems entering

up the composite system.

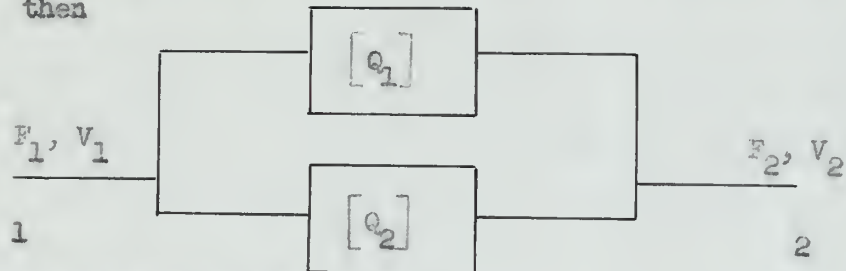


b. Parallel Combination.

Components are considered to be connected in parallel when:

- (1) all the input and output junctions move with the same velocity
- (2) the net input/output force of the resolvent quadripole is equal to the sum of the input/output forces of the constituent four poles.

If the system obeys Maxwell's Reciprocity Principle, then



can be replaced by



The matrix  $s$  of the composite system relates input to output by

$$\begin{bmatrix} F_1 \\ V_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} s \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} F_2 \\ V_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

where  $\begin{bmatrix} s \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} D/B & -1/B \\ 1/B & -A/B \end{bmatrix}$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} D_1/B_1 & -1/B_1 \\ 1/B_1 & -A_1/B_1 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} D_2/B_2 & -1/B_2 \\ 1/B_2 & -A_2/B_2 \end{vmatrix}.$$

# 1. Generalization.

Suppose we consider  $n$  to be constant in which

then

(1) All the first and order partial wave

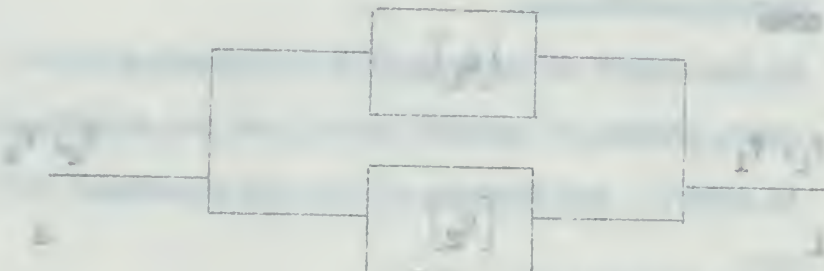
with the same value

(2) The set of partial waves of the resonance

is equal to the sum of the first

order waves of the resonance

It is clear that the first order waves



can be written as



The matrix of the system is

or

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = 1$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Application of the above formulas to a spring-damper parallel combination yield an equivalent four-pole

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \frac{s}{rs+k} & 1 \end{vmatrix}.$$

More extensive developments are presented in (23), (1), and (24).

representing a set of values of the variables  
 and a constant value in the following

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

more extensive development is presented in (2)

(1) and (2)



APPENDIX D.

IN-VACUO NORMAL MODES OF RING-STIFFENED SHELL

Analytic methods are available providing an additional measure of realism in the description of the modes and frequencies of in-vacuo ring-stiffened cylindrical shell. Because of the simple extension required to apply these frequencies to the quasi-impedance developed, the general form of an approximate method by Bleich<sup>(45)</sup> as reported in<sup>(43)</sup> are included here. Results of the approximate engineering analysis of<sup>(45)</sup> yield results in agreement with model experiments within ± 10 percent.

Nomenclature

$\omega_s$	= frequency of shell
$\omega_I$	= frequency of ring
$m_s$	= mass of shell per unit of area
$m_I$	= mass of ring frame per unit length
$L_F$	= frame spacing
$I$	= second moment of inertia of ring frame section plus a length of shell plating equal to $2/p$ .
$K$ & $\bar{K}$	= Bleich constants tabulated in (46)
$b$	= thickness of shell
$\nu$	= Poisson's ratio
$E$	= Young's Modulus
$a$	= mean shell radius



Bleich represents the total frequency of the in-vacuo vibration of stiffened cylinders as a summation of the shell frequencies plus the ring frequencies,

$$\omega^2 = \omega_s^2 + \omega_I^2 \quad (D-1)$$

$$\omega_I^2 = n^2 \frac{(n^2 - 1)^2}{n^2 + 1} \times \frac{1}{a^4} \times \frac{EI}{m_r} \quad (D-2)$$

$$\omega_s^2 = \frac{K^2}{a^2} \times \frac{Eb}{2(1-\nu) \bar{m}_s} \times \left[ 1 + \frac{\bar{K}^2}{K^2} \times \frac{b^2}{a^2} \right] \quad (D-3)$$

where  $m_r = \bar{\alpha}_I \times L_F \times \bar{m}_s$ ,

$$\bar{m}_s = \frac{\alpha_I}{\bar{\alpha}_I} \times m_s + \frac{m_I}{\bar{\alpha}_I \cdot L_F},$$

$$\bar{\alpha}_I = \left[ 1 + \frac{e}{a} (n^2 - 1) \right]^2,$$

$$\alpha_I = \frac{2 \int_0^{L_F/2} \left[ \left\{ 1 + \frac{e}{a} (n^2 - 1) - \frac{e}{a} (n^2 - 1) \phi(x) \right\}^2 + \frac{1}{n^2} \right] dx}{L_F \left( 1 + \frac{1}{n^2} \right)},$$

$\phi(x) = e^{-\zeta x} [\cos \zeta x + \sin \zeta x]$ , and

$$\zeta = \sqrt[4]{\frac{3(1 - \nu^2)}{a^2 b^2}}$$

which represents the total number of the factors

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$$(1-1) \quad \frac{1}{1} = \frac{1}{1} = \frac{1}{1}$$

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Periodicals

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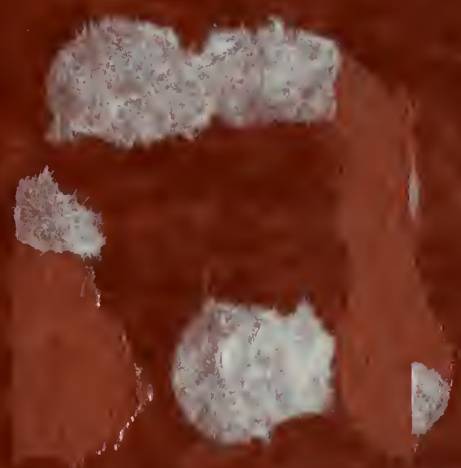
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